

By Mr. RAINS:

H. R. 2259. A bill for the relief of Ewing Choat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REGAN:

H. R. 2260. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Chagra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 2261. A bill for the relief of Eva C. Netzeley Ridley, William G. Stuff, Lois Stuff, and Harry E. Ridley; and the estates of Clyde C. Netzeley and Sarah C. Stuff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2262. A bill for the relief of Angelo Miletto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. R. 2263. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gee Yee Shee, Mrs. Wong Tew Quey Gee, Ruth Shue-Kim Gee and Joseph Doo-Keung Gee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 2264. A bill for the relief of C. H. Bolling; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOMERS:

H. R. 2265. A bill for the relief of Thomas Nicholas Epiphaniades and Wanda Julia Epiphaniades; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2266. A bill for the relief of Morris Tutnauer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2267. A bill for the relief of Anna Constantinos Nicourezou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 2268. A bill for the relief of Forest L. Weatherly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

38. By Mr. MACK of Washington: Petition of Northwest Rivers and Harbors Congress urging Congress to specifically exempt the Corps of Engineers from any legislation which will transfer civil-works functions of the corps to any other agency; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

39. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Thomas D. Leadbetter, city clerk, city of Detroit, petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to establishment of aerial gunnery areas in Lake Huron and the establishment of October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's Memorial Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1949

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and gracious God, we are again approaching Thy throne through the old and familiar way of prayer which is never closed to those who come with a humble spirit and a contrite heart.

May this be a moment of insight and of inspiration. Grant that the whole day may be glorious in the realization of Thy presence, Thy peace, and Thy power.

We pray that Thou wilt transform our lives from what they are to what they

ought to be. Establish within us those loyalties and those integrities which cannot be shaken.

Guide us by Thy spirit as we seek to minister to the needs of all the members of the human family who are finding the struggle of life so difficult. Show us how we may release the hidden splendor of humanity and bring to fulfillment those ideals and capacities which Thou hast planted in the soul of man.

To Thy name we ascribe the praise. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, January 31, 1949, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 547) to continue through September 30, 1949, certain authority conferred on the President by section 2 of Public Law 395, Eightieth Congress, regarding voluntary agreements and plans.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 126) to provide that acreage planted to cotton in 1949 shall not be used in computing cotton acreage allotments for any subsequent year, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY

Mr. LANGER proceeded to address the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota will understand that remarks are not in order at this time.

Mr. LANGER. I thought I had 5 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; there is no 5-minute rule which operates during the transaction of the routine morning business. Under the rule speeches of any length are not in order. The 5-minute rule applies when the Senate is considering the calendar during the morning hour, not during the transaction of the routine morning business.

Mr. LANGER. Then I ask unanimous consent that my remarks may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

[Mr. LANGER's remarks appear elsewhere in the RECORD under the appropriate heading.]

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I think, in order to save time, that I should suggest the absence of a quorum, and I do so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Holland	Murray
Anderson	Humphrey	Myers
Baldwin	Hunt	Neely
Brewster	Ives	O'Connor
Bricker	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Broughton	Johnson, Tex.	Pepper
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Reed
Byrd	Kefauver	Robertson
Cain	Kerr	Russell
Chapman	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Chavez	Knowland	Schoeppel
Connally	Langer	Smith, Maine
Cordon	Lodge	Smith, N. J.
Donnell	Long	Sparkman
Douglas	Lucas	Stennis
Eastland	McCarthy	Taft
Eaton	McClellan	Taylor
Ellender	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Flanders	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Frear	McMahon	Thye
Fulbright	Magnuson	Tydings
George	Martin	Vandenberg
Gillette	Maybank	Watkins
Hayden	Miller	Wiley
Hendrickson	Millikin	Williams
Hickenlooper	Morse	Withers
Hill	Mundt	
Hoey		

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent on official committee business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

PETER MARSHALL

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a certified copy of prefatory remarks made by the chaplain of the Ohio State Senate regarding the death of Rev. Peter Marshall, late the Chaplain of the United States Senate, which, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The United States Senate is without a Chaplain. A brilliant life came suddenly to an end yesterday in Washington. The Reverend Peter Marshall has had a distinguished career as Chaplain of the Senate, if my information is correct, following that of the late Dr. Zebarnes T. Phillips, of Springfield, Ohio. He was popular with the Senators, being as he was an outspokenly honest man who challenged them constantly to be outstanding leaders in the high office to which the American people had elected them. He was pastor

of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where Abraham Lincoln worshiped while President of this great Nation. We shall remember him and his loved ones in their bereavement today in our prayer:

"In the midst of life we are in death; of whom may we seek for succor, but of Thee, O Lord, who for our sins art justly displeased?"

Let us pray:

"O God whose days are without end and whose mercies cannot be numbered, accept our prayers on behalf of the soul of Thy servant departed and grant him an entrance into the love of life and joy, in the fellowship of Thy saints. Defend the members of his bereaved family with Thy heavenly grace that they may continue Thine forever and daily increase in Thy Holy Spirit more and more until they too come into Thine everlasting Kingdom.

"May the souls of the faithful by the mercies of God rest in peace.

"May he rest in peace." Amen.

This is to certify that this is a true and correct copy of prefatory remarks made by the Rev. John I. Byron, chaplain, Ohio State Senate, Columbus, Ohio, January 26, 1949, regarding the death of Rev. Peter Marshall, Chaplain of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DWIGHT L. MATCHETTE,
Clerk of the Senate.

TEXTS OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONS, ETC., OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFER- ENCE (H. DOC. NO. 51)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Senate of the United States:

The Constitution of the International Labor Organization provides in article 19 thereof, with respect to each convention and recommendation adopted at a session of the International Labor Conference, that "each of the members undertakes that it will, within a given period, bring the convention or recommendation 'before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.'"

In accordance with the above-mentioned obligations of the Government of the United States of America as a member of the International Labor Organization, I transmit herewith, for the enactment of legislation or such other action as the Senate may consider appropriate, authentic texts of certain conventions, an instrument of amendment, and recommendations adopted at recent sessions of the International Labor Conference, as follows:

Convention (No. 81) concerning labor inspection in industry and commerce;

Convention (No. 82) concerning social policy in nonmetropolitan territories;

Convention (No. 83) concerning the application of international labor standards to nonmetropolitan territories;

Instrument for the amendment of the schedule to convention (No. 83) concerning the application of international labor standards to nonmetropolitan territories;

Convention (No. 84) concerning the right of association and the settlement

of labor disputes in nonmetropolitan territories;

Convention (No. 85) concerning labor inspectorates in nonmetropolitan territories;

Convention (No. 86) concerning the maximum length of contracts of employment of indigenous workers;

Recommendation (No. 81) concerning labor inspection; and

Recommendation (No. 82) concerning labor inspection in mining and transport undertakings.

The conventions and recommendations listed above were adopted at the thirtieth session of the International Labor Conference at Geneva from June 19 to July 11, 1947. The instrument of amendment was adopted by the Conference at its thirty-first session held at San Francisco from June 17 to July 10, 1948.

I transmit also the report of the Acting Secretary of State regarding the above-mentioned conventions, instrument of amendment, and recommendations, and a letter of December 3, 1949, from the Acting Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of State regarding those documents.

I am requesting the Secretary of the Interior to transmit the above-mentioned conventions, instrument of amendment, and recommendations to the governments of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands for the enactment of legislation or other action. I am transmitting those documents to the Secretary of the Navy for appropriate action and advice with respect to Guam, American Samoa, and the trust territory.

I am also referring the texts of the conventions, instrument of amendment, and recommendations to the House of Representatives.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 2, 1949.

(Enclosures: (1) Report of the Acting Secretary of State; (2) letter from the Acting Secretary of Labor; (3) authentic texts of conventions, instrument of amendment, and recommendations.)

RATIFICATION OF PROPOSED AMEND- MENT TO CONSTITUTION RELATING TO TERM OF OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Governor of the State of South Dakota, transmitting a certified copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the term of the office of the President, which was ordered to lie on the table.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON WAR CONTRACT TERMINATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the eighteenth quarterly report on war contract settlements for the period October 1 through December 31, 1948 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FLIGHT PAY OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE COAST GUARD

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, reporting, pursuant to law, the number of officers above the rank of lieutenant commander on duty involving flying, by rank and age groups, with the average monthly flight pay authorized by law to be paid to such officers, during the 6-month period ended December 31, 1948; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REMOVAL OF LIMITATION ON COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1918, to remove the present limitation on the compensation of certain officers and employees (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS— WITHDRAWAL OF NAMES

Three letters from the Attorney General, withdrawing the names of certain persons from reports relating to aliens whose deportation he suspended more than 6 months ago, heretofore transmitted by him to the Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report on operations under the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act of April 5, 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON VIEWS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA ON CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the views and recommendations of the State of California on the central Arizona project (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

LAWS PASSED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN AND ST. CROIX, V. I.

Four letters from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws passed by the Municipal Councils of St. Thomas and St. John and St. Croix, V. I. (with the accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON SOLANO COUNTY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report and findings on the Solano County project in the Central Valley Basin of California (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, reporting, pursuant to law, on tort claims paid by that Commission for the calendar year ended December 31, 1948; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

A letter from the members of the Displaced Persons Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the first semiannual report of that Commission for the period ended December 31, 1948 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

A letter from the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the tenth annual report of that

Board, for the year 1948 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PROGRESS REPORT OF WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator of the War Assets Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a quarterly progress report of that Administration, for the period October-December 1948 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

A letter from the director, Washington office, of the Philippine War Damage Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fourth semiannual report of that Commission, for the period ended June 30, 1948 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT OF POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER CO.

A letter from the president of the Potomac Electric Power Co., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that company for the year ended December 31, 1948, together with a list of the stockholders (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT CO.

A letter from the president of the Washington Gas Light Co., transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the business of that company, together with a list of stockholders, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1948 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARMORY BOARD

A letter from the Chairman of the District of Columbia Armory Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON STOCK-PILING PROGRAM AND STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

A letter from the Chairman of the Munitions Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a confidential supplement to the semiannual report on the stock-piling program and a confidential statistical supplement for the operations covering the period up to June 30, 1948 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers in various departments and agencies of the Government, recommended for disposition, which appear to have no permanent value or historical interest (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER as the members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, protesting against the enactment of legislation to provide Federal aid to education; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See resolution printed in full when presented by Mr. BUTLER on January 31, 1949 (p. 687), CONGRESSIONAL RECORD).

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Utah; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

"Senate Concurrent Memorial 1

"Concurrent memorial urging the congressional delegation from the State of Utah to introduce a resolution in the Congress of the United States requesting President Truman to use his good office in securing the appointment of a fact-finding board to investigate and recommend a basis for settlement of the existing labor-management dispute between the Kennecott Copper Corp., Utah copper division, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, such as was recommended by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the Industrial Commission of the State of Utah on November 6, 1948; copy attached

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah (the Governor concurring therein):

"Whereas the economy of Utah is substantially stifled due to a prolonged industrial dispute at the Kennecott Copper Corp., Utah copper division; and

"Whereas the national security of the United States requires a stock pile of 90,000 tons of copper by June 30, 1949; and

"Whereas the open-pit mine at Bingham Canyon, Utah, of the Kennecott Copper Corp., produces approximately 30 percent of the national output of newly mined copper; and

"Whereas the Kennecott Copper Corp. and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have been unable to settle the current dispute through direct negotiations: Be it therefore

"Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Utah approve the adoption of this concurrent memorial urging the congressional delegation from the State of Utah to introduce a resolution in the Congress of the United States requesting President Truman to use his good offices in securing the appointment of a fact-finding board to investigate and recommend a basis for settlement of the existing labor-management dispute between the Kennecott Copper Corp., Utah copper division, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, such as was recommended by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the Industrial Commission of the State of Utah on November 6, 1948; copy attached; be it further

"Resolved, That copy of this concurrent memorial be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each member of the Utah delegation of the Congress of the United States, the Secretary of Labor, and the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service."

Three joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"Senate Joint Resolution 8

"Joint resolution to memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States in relation to the effect of the recent freezing weather conditions on the agricultural industry of California

"Whereas recent and unprecedented freezing weather has occurred in the State of California and, particularly in the southern portions thereof, has caused the outright destruction of a large part of the crop of citrus fruits and avocados and has caused damage to the trees bearing such crops to an extent the magnitude of which cannot at this time be definitely ascertained but which well may reach calamitous proportions; and

"Whereas the practical destruction of the citrus fruit and avocado industry of California, coupled with the impairment of pro-

duction of other types of agricultural products not so severely affected, bids fair to result in a serious impairment of the economic structure of the State of California, affecting not only the individual ranchers but successively affecting the communities in which they live, the State of California, and the United States as a whole; and

"Whereas it is probable that when the full extent of this disaster becomes known its scope will be so great that it will be beyond the power of the State of California to take the remedial steps necessary to alleviate the conditions caused thereby; and

"Whereas the Legislature of the State of California deems it appropriate officially to advise the United States Government of the situation that now exists and probably will exist in this State; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That the Legislature of the State of California hereby respectfully requests the President and the Congress of the United States to make a thorough investigation of the conditions resulting from the recent freezing weather in California and the results thereof on the agriculture of the State and to take such steps as may be necessary, by providing subsidies or otherwise, to alleviate the situation and to ameliorate the condition of the persons who have suffered because of the destruction resulting from such freezing weather; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives from California in the Congress of the United States."

"Senate Joint Resolution 9

"Joint resolution relative to funds for the Joint Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Republic of Mexico

"Whereas foot-and-mouth disease, a major and devastating disease of livestock, is present in the Republic of Mexico; and

"Whereas the Republic of Mexico and the United States of America have joined forces to control and eradicate the disease in Mexico; and

"Whereas the chief instrument for the control of the disease is the joint commission established for that purpose and supported by the two nations with financial, scientific and general ways and means; and

"Whereas great strides are being made in the Republic of Mexico by the efforts of the joint commission toward the control and eradication of this disease, which is not known to exist elsewhere in North America; and

"Whereas it is in the general welfare of the two contracting nations to continue the work of the joint commission without any slackening of effort or loss of research, program or planning: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to approve an appropriation of funds, and such other enactments as are necessary, to continue without interruption the work of the Joint Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Republic of Mexico, and commends the commission for its excellent work; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to every Sena-

tor and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

"Senate Joint Resolution 10

"Relative to the Federal livestock-disease research laboratory

"Whereas the Congress of the United States has enacted legislation providing for the livestock-disease research laboratory, with particular reference to foot-and-mouth disease; and

"Whereas neither a site for such laboratory has as yet been selected nor have funds been appropriated for it; and

"Whereas the need for such a laboratory is very great in view of the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth pestilence in the Republic of Mexico; and

"Whereas, because of the large movement of livestock east from the Pacific coast, the establishment of the laboratory on the Pacific slope would be least desirable because of the greater possibility of wide dissemination of the foot-and-mouth disease in the event of its escape from the laboratory; and

"Whereas several years will be consumed before it will be possible to construct and equip a laboratory during such time research could be greatly furthered by sending young men abroad to work with foreign research laboratories: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States immediately to make provision for the construction of a livestock-disease research laboratory, with particular reference to foot-and-mouth disease, other than on the Pacific slope, and during the interim prior to the completion of such laboratory, to make provision for sending young men abroad to work with foreign research laboratories in the accomplishment of scientific research with respect to the control of foot-and-mouth disease; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to every Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

A resolution of the Assembly of the State of California; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

"House Resolution 46

"Joint resolution relative to memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to effect legislation which will enable the Civil Aeronautics Administration to prohibit the taking off of aircraft from airports during periods of poor visibility

"Whereas there have recently occurred several serious aircraft accidents in Seattle, Wash., Portland, and other areas during periods of poor visibility; and

"Whereas these accidents have resulted in the deaths and injuries of many persons, thereby causing tremendous losses to the air transportation industry due to lack of public confidence in air transportation because of such accidents; and

"Whereas it is believed these accidents were caused by take-offs from airports during weather conditions of poor visibility; and

"Whereas the Civil Aeronautics Administration does not have authority under the presently existing laws to prevent aircraft from taking off during periods when visibility is below the legal minimum; and

"Whereas, if granted such authority it is believed that many of the recent tragic aircraft accidents could have been prevented: Therefore be it

"Resolved, by the Assembly of the State of California, That the President and the Congress of the United States be memorialized to effect and enact legislation authorizing the Civil Aeronautics Administration to prohibit the taking off of aircraft from airports during periods when visibility is less than the legal minimum; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from the State of California."

A letter in the nature of a petition from Ruth Bishop, of Covington, Ky., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide military status for women who served overseas with the Army of the United States during World War I; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter from the Purdue Aeronautics Corp., Lafayette, Ind., signed by Grove Webster, director, relating to legislation pertaining to a separate air academy (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Detroit, Mich., requesting that certain areas in Lake Huron be designated as aerial gunnery areas; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the Kentucky Margarine Consumers Committee, favoring the enactment of fair margarine legislation; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Whittier Council of Church Women, Whittier, Calif., favoring world peace; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the Community Councils of the City of New York, N. Y., protesting against Foreign Secretary Bevin's Palestine policy; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Petitions of sundry citizens of New York City, N. Y., praying that the delegates of the United States to the United Nations take the lead in proposing that Italy be assigned the United Nations trusteeship of her former possessions in Africa; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the City Council of Los Angeles, Calif., favoring the enactment of Senate Joint Resolution 4, relating to the Colorado River compact; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Letters and papers in the nature of memorials of sundry citizens of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to provide for a single Resident Commissioner in Congress to represent both Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the Weber County Canning Crops Association, Ogden, Utah, favoring the enactment of legislation to permit persons of Japanese ancestry to become citizens of the United States on the same basis as other nationalities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Polish-American Congress, Maryland Division, Baltimore, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation to correct some of the alleged deficiencies in the present displaced persons law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolutions adopted by the Council of the City of Rochester, N. Y.; Common Council of the City of St. Paul and the City Council of the City of Minneapolis, both in the State of Minnesota; the Common Council of the City of Detroit, Mich.; and the City Council of the City of New Bedford, Mass., favoring the enactment of legislation proclaiming that October 11 of each year be designated as General Pulaski's Memorial Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUCAS:

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

"House Resolution 17

"Whereas no segment of the American people has made a greater contribution, in peace and in war, to the welfare of our Nation than have the working men and women of America; and

"Whereas this magnificent contribution was made possible through the long struggle of organized labor to secure for the workingman recognition of certain fundamental rights; and

"Whereas Public Law 101 of the Eightieth Congress, otherwise known as the Taft-Hartley Act, attempts to abridge labor's fundamental rights and to set the cause of the workingman back a generation; and

"Whereas the Taft-Hartley Act not only adversely affects organized labor but jeopardizes the peace and prosperity of the entire country, because whatever hurts labor hurts the Nation: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That the Congress of the United States now assembled be urged to take immediate steps to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and to restore to the working men and women of America the rights to which they are entitled and the respect they so richly deserve; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent by the Secretary of State to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Members of the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois."

Adopted by the house, January 25, 1949.

By Mr. MILLER:

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

"Senate Joint Memorial 1

"Joint memorial memorializing the President and Congress of the United States through appropriate budgetary and legislative action to continue a plan of expansion of local service air transportation facilities as recommended by the President's Air Policy Commission and the Congressional Air Policy Board, by extending to 5 years the term of experimental or temporary certificates of convenience and necessity for such air transportation now in effect, including that of Empire Air Lines, Inc., now serving Idaho

"Your memorialist, the Thirtieth Legislature of the State of Idaho, now convened in regular session, respectfully represents to the President and Congress of the United States:

"That Empire Air Lines, Inc., of Boise, Idaho, is a temporarily certified local (feeder) service air line now operating air-mail route No. 78 under a temporary certificate of public convenience and necessity which will expire September 28, 1949, unless extended by the Civil Aeronautics Board;

"That the air mail, passenger, and express service rendered by said Empire Air Lines, Inc., is a valuable asset to the State of Idaho in that such service overcomes the existent geographic barriers against convenient and speedy surface transportation, which have heretofore resulted in dividing our State politically, socially, and economically;

"That the continuation of such air service is vitally needed in the promotion of the unity and welfare of Idaho and its people;

"That the President's Air Policy (Finletter) Commission and the Congressional Air Policy Board have concurred in recommending that the present experimental 3-year certificates of

convenience and necessity issued to and held by local or feeder air lines be extended to 5 years;

"That the present and planned development of the Snake River area and its water resources for power, irrigation, and other beneficial uses will substantially increase the population, commerce, and trade within the area now served by Empire Air Lines, Inc.;

"That your memorialist, being deeply concerned with the future growth of Idaho, believes that it is in the public interest for the United States to foster and further develop feeder and local air service, particularly in the Western States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate of the thirtieth legislature (the house of representatives concurring), That the President and Congress of the United States be, and they hereby are urged and requested, through appropriate budgetary action and financial support, to provide for the extension of the term of experimental or temporary certificates of convenience and necessity of local or feeder air lines, including that of Empire Air Lines, Inc., from 3 to 5 years; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho be and is hereby ordered to send copies of this memorial to the President of the United States of America and the Members of the Idaho delegation and the Congress of the United States of America.

"This senate joint memorial passed the senate on the 25th day of January 1949.

"This senate joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 27th day of January 1949."

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

GENERAL PULASKI MEMORIAL DAY—RESOLUTION OF CITY COUNCIL OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and myself I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by the City Council of New Bedford, Mass., favoring the enactment of legislation proclaiming October 11 of each year as General Pulaski Memorial Day.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass, and the President of the United States to approve, if passed, the General Pulaski's Memorial Day resolution now pending in Congress.

Whereas a resolution providing for the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, is now pending in the present session of the United States Congress; and

Whereas the 11th day of October 1779 is the date in American history of the heroic death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, who died from wounds received on October 9, 1779, at the siege of Savannah, Ga.; and

Whereas the States of Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and other States of the Union, through legislative enactment designated October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's Memorial Day; and

Whereas it is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this day be commemorated with suitable patriotic and public exercises in observing and commemorating the heroic death of this great American hero of the Revolutionary War; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States of America has by legislative enactment designated October 11, 1929, October 11, 1931, October 11, 1932, and October 11, 1946 to be General Pulaski's Memorial Day, in the United States of America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the City Council of the City of New Bedford, State of Massachusetts, in session assembled—

SECTION 1. That we hereby memorialize and petition the Congress of the United States, to pass, and the President of the United States to approve, if passed, the General Pulaski's Memorial Day resolution now pending in the United States Congress.

SEC. 2. That certified copies of this resolution, properly authenticated, be sent forthwith to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and each of the United States Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts.

In city council, January 27, 1949: Received, placed on file, and resolution adopted.

CHARLES W. DEASY, City Clerk.

A true copy, attest:

CHARLES W. DEASY, City Clerk.

AMERICAN MILITARY TRIALS IN GERMANY—TELEGRAM FROM PAUL H. MUELLER

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a telegram received by me from Paul H. Mueller, publisher of the Abendpost, Chicago, Ill., dealing with United States military trials in Germany.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., February 2, 1949.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

In view of gravity of charges against prosecuting staff, investigators, and United States military officials participating military trials at Dachau, Germany, I urgently suggest that you try to get subcommittee with fullest investigating powers to its work on spot, i. e., Dachau and Landsberg, Germany. Catholic bishops in western zones of Germany, also Protestant Bishop Dr. Worm, Wuerttemberg, condemned trials repeatedly and demanded investigation of methods American military justice, particularly in connection with so-called Malmédy massacre. Highly probable that third degree, even outright torture, used to obtain confessions to acts, crimes never committed. Death sentences pronounced on basis of such confessions. Believe depositions should be obtained from Germans subjected to these methods, and American investigators, etc., participating in these cases should be sharply questioned by Senators.

PAUL H. MUELLER,
Publisher, Abendpost.

TRANSFER OF BUSHNELL GENERAL HOSPITAL NEAR BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, I report favorably, with an amendment, the bill (S. 170) to authorize the transfer of certain property to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 30) thereon. The committee's report was unanimous. I want to ask, either now or at the conclusion of the

morning hour, unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the bill by reason of the urgency of the situation covered by it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and the bill will lie on the table.

IDA RAFFEL KLAFF

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 46, submitted by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma on January 31, 1949, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. This is the usual resolution adopted in similar cases.

There being no objection, the resolution was considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Ida Raffel Klaff, daughter of Louis Raffel, late an employee of the Senate, a sum equal to 6 months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS RELATING TO INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 51), which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by subsection (g) (2) (D) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the period beginning on February 16, 1949, and ending on February 15, 1950, to make such expenditures, and to employ upon a temporary basis such investigators, and such technical, clerical, and other assistants, as it deems advisable.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the committee under this resolution (which shall not exceed \$15,000 for studying intergovernmental relations with the States and municipalities or \$18,000 for studying relations with international organizations) shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee as the case may be.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS RELATING TO GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 52), which under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by subsection (g) (2) (B) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, or any other duties imposed upon it, the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the period beginning on February 16, 1949, and ending on February 15, 1950, to make such expenditures, and to employ upon a temporary basis such investigators, and

such technical, clerical, and other assistants, as it deems advisable.

Sec. 2. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$50,000, in addition to any unexpended balance under Senate Resolution 189, Eightieth Congress, agreed to January 28, 1948, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee as the case may be.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES—CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, conforming with the practice followed over the past 6 years, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, I submit the report on civilian employment in the executive branch of the Federal Government for the month of December 1948, with the request that it be printed in the body of the RECORD.

In view of the fact that this report is for the last month of the calendar year 1948 and the sixth month of the fiscal year 1949 the following observations will be of interest to Members of Congress in connection with the facts which the report develops.

The number of Federal employees in the executive branch increased 108,987 during the calendar year 1948—the net increase averaging 297 for every day in the year.

This was revealed today by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on the basis of its compilation of personnel reports certified to the committee by each of the Federal agencies.

The new report covers civilian employment by all Federal agencies for December 1948, and it shows the total for the month—both inside and outside continental United States—was 2,104,456 as compared with 1,995,469 a year ago.

INSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Inside continental United States total employment increased 137,407, a daily average increase of 375 for the year. In December 1948 the total was 1,910,589. A year ago the total was 1,773,182.

OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Federal agency personnel employed outside continental United States in December 1948 totaled 193,767, as compared with 222,337 a year ago. The decrease during the year totaled 28,570, or a daily average decrease of 78.

CIVILIAN AGENCIES

Exclusive of the Military Establishment, Federal civilian agencies at home and abroad increased their personnel during the year by 47,992, rising from 1,166,236 a year ago to 1,214,228 in December 1948. The daily average increase for these agencies was 131. There was a net increase both inside and outside the country.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

The number of civilian employees in the Military Establishment increased during the year at an average of 166 per day. The number in December 1948 was 890,228, or 60,995 more than it was a year ago.

The military agencies employed additional civilian personnel at the rate of 246 a day during the year inside continental United States, but showed a decrease averaging about 80 a day abroad.

The total employed inside the country in December 1948 was 750,734, as compared with 660,745 a year ago. Civilians employed by the military agencies outside the country in December 1948 totaled 139,494, as compared with 168,488 a year ago. Much of the decrease abroad was among the so-called industrial employees.

NOVEMBER—DECEMBER

There was a net decrease of 141 in all Federal civilian employment during De-

cember, as compared with the previous month, due largely to heavy reductions in Army civilian employment overseas, to reductions by the War Assets Administration which is in liquidation, and to reductions in the Agriculture Department, where employment is seasonal. There were heavy increases in the Military Establishment employment inside the continental United States and the Post Office Department, which had the Christmas rush.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL PERSONNEL IN EXECUTIVE BRANCH, NOVEMBER—DECEMBER 1948, AND PAY OCTOBER—NOVEMBER 1948

NOTE WITH REFERENCE TO PERSONAL SERVICE EXPENDITURE FIGURES

It should be noted that the latest expenditure figures for personal service shown in table I of this report are for the month of November, and that they are compared with personal service expenditure figures for the month of October, whereas the latest employment figures covered in this report are for the month of December and are compared with employment figures for the month of November. This lag in personal service expenditure figures is necessary in order that actual expenditures may be reported.

(Figures in the following report are compiled from signed official personnel reports by the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government. Table I shows total personnel employed inside and outside continental United States, and pay, by agency. Table II shows personnel employed inside continental United States, by agency. Table III shows personnel employed outside continental United States, by agency. Table IV gives by agency the industrial workers employed by the Federal Government. For purposes of comparison, figures for the previous month are shown in adjoining columns.)

PERSONNEL AND PAY SUMMARY

(See table I)

According to monthly personnel reports for December 1948 submitted to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures:

	Civilian personnel in executive branch—			Pay roll (in thousands of dollars) in executive branch—		
	In December numbered—	In November numbered—	Increase (+) or decrease (—)	In November was—	In October was—	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Total.....	2,104,456	2,104,597	-141	535,303	525,487	+9,816
1. Agencies exclusive of National Military Establishment.....	1,214,228	1,214,182	+46	316,094	312,488	+3,606
2. National Military Establishment.....	890,228	890,415	-187	219,209	212,999	+6,210
Within National Military Establishment:						
Office of Secretary of Defense.....	1,190	1,132	+58	415	392	+23
Department of the Army.....	267,365	269,016	-1,651	84,443	87,144	-2,701
Department of the Air Force.....	156,679	157,799	-1,120	39,136	35,711	+3,425
Department of the Navy.....	363,874	363,588	+286	95,215	89,752	+5,463

Table I, on page 3, breaks down the above figures on employment and pay by agency.

Tables II, III, and IV break down the above employment figures to show the number of employees inside continental United States, the number outside continental United States, and the number in the so-called industrial categories. This further break-down in tables II, III, and IV does not include pay figures because pay-roll reports submitted to the committee by some agencies are inadequate for this purpose.

INSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

(See table II)

Federal personnel within the United States increased 3,804 from the November

total of 1,906,885 to the December total of 1,910,689.

Exclusive of the National Military Establishment there was an increase of 676 from the November total of 1,159,279 to the December total of 1,159,955.

Total civilian employment within the United States for the National Military Establishment for December was 750,734, an increase of 3,128 over the November total of 747,606.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense increased 58 from the November total of 1,132 to the December figure of 1,190.

The Department of the Army civilian personnel within the United States increased

1,186 from the November figure of 295,863 to the December figure of 297,049.

The Department of the Air Force civilian personnel within continental United States increased 1,302 from the November figure of 129,644 to the December figure of 130,946.

The Department of the Navy within the United States increased 582 from the November figure of 320,967 to the December figure of 321,549.

OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

(See table III)

Outside continental United States Federal personnel decreased 3,945 from the November total of 197,712 to the December total of 193,767.

A decrease of 630 was reported in the overseas civilian employment of the departments and agencies, other than the National Military Establishment, from the November total of 54,903 to the December total of 54,273.

Total overseas civilian employment for the National Military Establishment decreased 3,315 from the November total of 142,809 to the December total of 139,494.

The Department of the Army reported a decrease of 2,837 in overseas employment from the November figure of 73,153 to the December figure of 70,316.

The civilian personnel of the Department of the Air Force overseas decreased 182 from the November figure of 27,035 to the December figure of 26,853.

The Department of the Navy reported a decrease of 296 in overseas employment from the November figure of 42,621 to the December figure of 42,325.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

(See table IV)

Total industrial employment during the month of December decreased 2,485 from the November total of 576,932 to the December total of 574,447.

The departments and agencies other than the National Military Establishment decreased their industrial employment by 843 from the November total of 20,172 to the December total of 19,326.

The National Military Establishment decreased its total industrial employment 1,639 during the month from the November total of 556,760 to the December total of 555,121.

The Department of the Army decreased its industrial employment 1,721 from the November figure of 208,326 to the December figure of 206,605. Inside continental United States there was an increase of 389, while

overseas industrial employment decreased 2,110.

The Department of the Air Force industrial employment increased 304 during the month of December from the November figure of 94,944 to the December figure of 95,248. Inside continental United States the Air Force industrial employment increased 649, while outside continental United States it decreased 345.

The Department of the Navy decreased its industrial employment 222 from the November figure of 253,490 to the December figure of 253,268.

The term "industrial employees," as used by the committee, refers to unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, and supervisory employees paid by the Federal Government, who are working on construction projects such as airfields and roads, and in shipyards and arsenals. It does not include maintenance and custodial employees.

TABLE I.—Consolidated table of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during December 1948, and comparison with November 1948; and pay for November 1948, and comparison with October 1948

Department or agency	Pay (in thousands of dollars)				Personnel			
	October	November	Increase	Decrease	November	December	Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except National Military Establishment):								
Agriculture.....	19,582	18,419		1,163	76,767	74,963		1,804
Commerce.....	12,276	12,195		81	40,381	40,139		242
Interior.....	13,197	13,496	299		50,447	49,484		963
Justice.....	8,913	9,178	265		26,279	26,195		84
Labor.....	1,062	1,131	69		3,481	3,507	26	
Post Office.....	124,068	125,072	1,004		501,854	508,321	6,467	
State.....	5,375	5,649	274		19,932	20,001	69	
Treasury.....	25,070	26,578	1,508		88,714	88,567		147
Executive Office of the President:								
White House Office.....	124	85		39	218	214		4
Bureau of the Budget.....	234	248	14		537	538	1	
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	12	15	3		64	64		
National Security Council.....	9	9			19	19		
National Security Resources Board.....	145	170	25		378	300	12	
Council of Economic Advisers.....	21	23	2		39	39		
Emergency war agencies: Office of Defense Transportation.....	15	12		3	40	40		
Postwar agencies:								
Displaced Persons Commission.....	22	32	10		106	116	10	
Economic Cooperation Administration.....	738	800	62		2,491	2,852	361	
Office of the Housing Expediter.....	1,530	1,585	55		4,810	4,837	27	
Philippine Alien Property Administration.....	31	32	1		137	134		3
Philippine War Damage Commission.....	210	217	7		936	937	1	
War Assets Administration.....	4,153	4,155	2		10,241	7,349		2,892
Independent agencies:								
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	13	14	1		138	135		3
Atomic Energy Commission.....	1,825	1,682		143	4,860	4,835		25
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	244	260	16		666	664		2
Civil Service Commission.....	1,189	1,247	58		4,109	4,118	9	
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	58	60	2		125	123		2
Federal Communications Commission.....	481	503	22		1,360	1,354		6
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	352	371	19		1,025	1,031	6	
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	184	198	14		379	377		2
Federal Power Commission.....	307	353	46		829	831	2	
Federal Security Agency.....	8,985	9,321	336		35,048	34,972		76
Federal Trade Commission.....	230	244	14		636	634		2
Federal Works Agency.....	6,019	5,751		268	22,924	22,853		71
General Accounting Office.....	2,717	2,887	170		9,443	9,411		32
Government Printing Office.....	1,995	2,099	104		6,986	6,953		33
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	3,677	3,636		41	11,780	11,678		102
Indian Claims Commission.....	6	6			11	11		
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	825	872	47		2,297	2,286		11
Maritime Commission.....	1,723	2,099	376		6,773	6,530		243
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	1,975	1,816		159	6,780	6,887	107	
National Archives.....	158	105		53	371	289		82
National Capital Housing Authority.....	68	70	2		306	306		
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	7	9	2		20	20		
National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission.....	1	2	1		3	3		
National Gallery of Art.....	76	80	4		319	317		2
National Labor Relations Board.....	543	574	31		1,827	1,661		166
National Mediation Board.....	59	53		6	104	107	3	
Panama Canal.....	4,355	3,290		1,065	23,051	22,918		133
Railroad Retirement Board.....	649	683	34		2,401	2,388		13
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	1,836	1,832		4	4,801	4,623		178
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	462	467	5		1,159	1,159		
Selective Service System.....	970	1,075	105		5,933	5,979	46	
Smithsonian Institution.....	157	166	9		560	555		5
Tariff Commission.....	98	103	5		241	239		2
Tax Court of the United States.....	54	54			124	124		
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	4,171	3,510		661	14,307	13,982		325
Veterans' Administration.....	49,282	51,501	2,219		214,585	215,078	493	
Total, excluding National Military Establishment.....	312,488	316,094	7,292	3,086	1,214,182	1,214,228	7,640	7,603
Net increase, excluding National Military Establishment.....			3,606				46	
National Military Establishment:								
Office of the Secretary of Defense.....	392	415	23		1,132	1,190	58	
Department of the Army:								
Inside continental United States.....	71,697	71,312		385	295,863	297,049	1,186	
Outside continental United States.....	15,447	13,131		2,316	73,153	70,316		2,837

1 Exclusive of personnel and pay of the Central Intelligence Agency.

2 Includes personnel and pay for the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Howard University.

3 Revised.

TABLE I.—Consolidated table of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during December 1948, and comparison with November 1948; and pay for November 1948, and comparison with October 1948—Continued

Department or agency	Pay (in thousands of dollars)				Personnel			
	October	November	Increase	Decrease	November	December	Increase	Decrease
National Military Establishment—Continued								
Department of the Air Force:								
Inside continental United States	30,747	33,800	3,053		129,644	130,946	1,302	
Outside continental United States	4,964	5,336	372		27,035	26,853		182
Department of the Navy	89,752	95,215	5,463		363,588	363,874	286	
Total, National Military Establishment	212,999	219,209	8,911	2,701	890,415	890,228	2,832	3,019
Net change, National Military Establishment			6,210				187	
Grand total, including National Military Establishment	525,487	535,303	16,203	6,387	2,104,597	2,104,456	10,481	10,622
Net change, including National Military Establishment			9,816				141	

TABLE II.—Federal personnel inside continental United States employed by executive agencies during December 1948, and comparison with November 1948

Department or agency	November	December	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Executive departments (except National Military Establishment):			
Agriculture	74,958	73,101	-1,857
Commerce	37,141	37,138	-3
Interior	44,895	44,325	-570
Justice	25,810	25,725	-85
Labor	3,445	3,471	+26
Post Office	500,121	506,585	+6,464
State	7,462	7,608	+146
Treasury	88,067	87,919	-148
Executive Office of the President:			
White House Office	218	214	-4
Bureau of the Budget	537	538	+1
Executive Mansion and Grounds	64	64	
National Security Council	19	19	
National Security Resources Board	378	390	+12
Council of Economic Advisers	39	39	
Emergency war agencies:			
Office of Defense Transportation	40	40	
Postwar agencies:			
Displaced Persons Commission	42	45	+3
Economic Cooperation Administration	838	854	+16
Office of the Housing Expediter	4,784	4,813	+29
Philippine Alien Property Administration	2	2	
Philippine War Damage Commission	7	7	
War Assets Administration	10,150	7,326	-2,824
Independent agencies:			
American Battle Monuments Commission	7	7	
Atomic Energy Commission	4,887	4,832	-55
Civil Aeronautics Board	646	644	-2
Civil Service Commission	4,103	4,113	+10
Export-Import Bank of Washington	123	121	-2
Federal Communications Commission	1,323	1,318	-5
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,025	1,031	+6
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	379	377	-2
Federal Power Commission	829	831	+2
Federal Security Agency	34,084	33,994	-90

¹ Exclusive of personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

² Revised.

³ Includes personnel of the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Howard University.

TABLE II.—Federal personnel inside continental United States employed by executive agencies during December 1948, and comparison with November 1948—Continued

Department or agency	November	December	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Independent agencies—Continued			
Federal Trade Commission	636	634	-2
Federal Works Agency	22,463	22,394	-69
General Accounting Office	9,443	9,411	-32
Government Printing Office	6,986	6,953	-33
Housing and Home Finance Agency	11,738	11,634	-104
Indian Claims Commission	11	11	
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,297	2,286	-11
Maritime Commission	6,734	6,492	-242
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	6,780	6,887	+107
National Archives	371	380	+9
National Capital Housing Authority	306	306	
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	20	20	
National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission	3	3	
National Gallery of Art	319	317	-2
National Labor Relations Board	1,815	1,648	-167
National Mediation Board	104	107	+3
Panama Canal	484	635	+151
Railroad Retirement Board	2,401	2,388	-13
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	4,788	4,610	-178
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,159	1,159	
Selective Service System	5,773	5,819	+46
Smithsonian Institution	555	550	-5
Tariff Commission	241	239	-2
Tax Court of the United States	124	124	
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,307	13,982	-325
Veterans' Administration	212,998	213,475	+477
Total, excluding National Military Establishment	1,159,279	1,159,955	+676
Net increase, excluding National Military Establishment			+676

TABLE II.—Federal personnel inside continental United States employed by executive agencies during December 1948, and comparison with November 1948—Continued

Department or agency	November	December	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
National Military Establishment:			
Office of the Secretary of Defense	1,132	1,190	+58
Department of the Army	295,863	297,049	+1,186
Department of the Air Force	129,644	130,946	+1,302
Department of the Navy	320,967	321,549	+582
Total, National Military Establishment	747,606	750,734	+3,128
Net increase, National Military Establishment			+3,128
Grand total, including National Military Establishment	1,906,885	1,910,689	+3,804
Net increase, including National Military Establishment			+3,804

TABLE III.—Federal personnel outside continental United States employed by executive agencies during December 1948, and comparison with November 1948

Department or agency	November	December	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Executive departments (except National Military Establishment):			
Agriculture	1,809	1,862	+53
Commerce	3,240	3,001	-239
Interior	5,552	5,159	-393
Justice	469	470	+1
Labor	36	36	
Post Office	1,733	1,736	+3
State	12,470	12,393	-77
Treasury	647	648	+1
Postwar agencies:			
Displaced Persons Commission	64	71	+7
Economic Cooperation Administration	1,653	1,998	+345
Office of the Housing Expediter	26	24	-2
Philippine Alien Property Administration	135	132	-3
Philippine War Damage Commission	929	930	+1
War Assets Administration	91	23	-68

TABLE III—Continued

Department or agency	November	December	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Independent agencies:			
American Battle Monuments Commission	131	128	-3
Atomic Energy Commission	3	3	-----
Civil Aeronautics Board	20	20	-----
Civil Service Commission	6	5	-1
Export Import Bank of Washington	2	2	-----
Federal Communications Commission	37	36	-1
Federal Security Agency	964	978	+14
Federal Works Agency	461	459	-2
Housing and Home Finance Agency	42	44	+2
Maritime Commission	39	38	-1
National Labor Relations Board	12	13	+1
Panama Canal	22,567	22,283	-284
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	13	13	-----
Selective Service System	160	160	-----
Smithsonian Institution	5	5	-----
Veterans' Administration	1,587	1,603	+16
Total, excluding National Military Establishment	54,903	54,273	+444 -1,074
Net decrease, excluding National Military Establishment			-630
National Military Establishment:			
Department of the Army	73,153	70,316	-2,837
Department of the Air Force	27,035	26,853	-182
Department of the Navy	42,621	42,325	-296
Total, National Military Establishment	142,809	139,494	-3,315
Net decrease, National Military Establishment			-3,315
Grand total, including National Military Establishment	197,712	193,767	+444 -4,389
Net decrease, including National Military Establishment			-3,945

TABLE IV.—Industrial employees of the Federal Government inside and outside continental United States employed by executive agencies during December 1948 and comparison with November 1948

Department or agency	November	December	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Executive departments (except National Military Establishment):			
Commerce	1,360	1,237	-123
Interior	4,250	3,935	-315
State	363	359	-4
Treasury	4,283	4,305	+22
Independent agencies:			
Atomic Energy Commission	175	157	-18
Housing and Home Finance Agency	2	1	-1
Panama Canal	1,964	1,887	-77
Tennessee Valley Authority	7,775	7,445	-330
Total, excluding National Military Establishment	20,172	19,326	+22 -846
Net decrease, excluding National Military Establishment			-846
National Military Establishment:			
Department of the Army:			
Inside continental United States	158,474	158,863	+389
Outside continental United States	49,852	47,742	-2,110
Department of the Air Force:			
Inside continental United States	74,814	75,463	+649
Outside continental United States	20,130	19,785	-345
Department of the Navy	253,490	253,268	-222
Total, National Military Establishment	556,760	555,121	+1,038 -2,677
Net decrease, National Military Establishment			-1,639
Grand total, including National Military Establishment	576,932	574,447	+1,069 -3,545

TABLE IV—Continued

Department or agency	November	December	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
National Military Establishment—Continued			
Department of the Navy—Continued			
Net decrease, including National Military Establishment			-2,455

COMPILATION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT RECORD OF AGENCIES IN EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, among the services rendered the Congress and the public by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures is the compilation of the civilian employment record of the agencies in the executive branch of the Federal Government.

Due to the recess 6 months have elapsed since the last monthly report of the committee on this subject was published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I submit two tables which set forth the changes in the personnel situation since that time.

The first table sets forth the changes in the number of employees in the various agencies of the executive branch. The second table sets forth the changes in the costs of personal service in these agencies.

It may be noted also that the first table is broken down to show total employment, employment inside continental United States, employment outside continental United States, and industrial employment.

I request publication of this material in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE I—Consolidated table of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during the period June 30 through Dec. 31, 1948, with comparison by months

Department or agency	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Comparison, June-December	
								Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except National Military Establishment):									
Agriculture	85,103	86,749	84,839	81,027	79,399	76,767	74,963		10,140
Commerce	40,635	40,523	40,729	40,577	40,382	40,381	40,139		796
Interior	56,338	57,218	55,918	52,380	50,736	50,447	49,484		6,854
Justice	26,288	26,244	26,026	25,891	26,015	26,279	26,195		93
Labor	4,514	3,556	3,425	3,470	3,382	3,481	3,507		1,007
Post Office	498,415	508,834	514,020	517,482	492,090	501,854	508,321	9,906	
State	21,919	20,737	20,249	20,029	19,857	19,932	20,001		1,918
Treasury	89,386	87,395	87,333	87,603	88,412	88,714	88,567		819
Executive Office of the President:									
White House Office	214	218	219	218	218	218	214		
Bureau of the Budget	582	536	521	521	530	537	538		44
Executive Mansion and Grounds	60	92	66	63	85	64	64	4	
National Security Council ¹	22	21	21	21	22	19	19		3
National Security Resources Board	232	265	288	322	326	378	390	158	
Council of Economic Advisers	44	42	42	39	39	39	39		5
Office of Government Reports ²	17								17
Emergency war agencies: Office of Defense Transportation	54	52	51	47	41	40	40		14
Postwar agencies:									
Displaced Persons Commission ³				34	74	106	116		
Economic Cooperation Administration	571	954	2,042	1,995	2,458	2,491	2,852	2,281	
Office of the Housing Expediter	4,568	4,618	4,679	4,725	4,760	4,810	4,837	269	
Philippine Alien Property Administration	142	141	139	138	138	137	134		8
Philippine War Damage Commission	908	928	928	925	934	936	936		
War Assets Administration	17,129	15,981	14,165	11,754	11,014	10,241	7,349		9,780

¹ Exclusive of the personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

² Liquidated June 30, 1948.

³ Established pursuant to Public Law 774, 80th Cong.

TABLE I-A—Consolidated table of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during the period June 30 through Dec. 31, 1948, with comparison by months—Continued

Department or agency	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Comparison, June-December	
								Increase	Decrease
Independent agencies:									
American Battle Monuments Commission	121	132	133	134	138	138	135	14	195
Atomic Energy Commission	5,030	5,064	5,058	5,041	4,964	4,890	4,835	32	12
Civil Aeronautics Board	632	625	634	653	663	666	664	32	12
Civil Service Commission	4,106	4,152	4,116	4,099	4,101	4,109	4,118	12	2
Export-Import Bank of Washington	125	128	131	127	128	125	123	2	26
Federal Communications Commission	1,380	1,385	1,373	1,362	1,364	1,360	1,354	26	64
Federal Deposit Insurance Commission	1,095	1,001	1,001	1,022	1,023	1,025	1,031	37	6
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	383	376	380	372	381	379	377	22	420
Federal Power Commission	809	825	828	827	828	829	831	22	60
Federal Security Agency ¹	34,552	35,184	34,926	34,968	34,812	35,048	34,972	420	288
Federal Trade Commission	574	594	615	623	626	636	634	60	241
Federal Works Agency	22,565	22,798	23,090	23,049	23,002	22,924	22,853	288	121
General Accounting Office	9,170	9,177	9,191	9,229	9,368	9,443	9,411	241	56
Government Printing Office	7,074	7,034	7,041	7,024	6,980	6,986	6,953	33	15
Housing and Home Finance Agency	11,734	11,690	11,637	11,683	11,652	11,780	11,678	112	89
Indian Claims Commission	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	608
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,301	2,290	2,277	2,266	2,287	2,297	2,286	11	39
Maritime Commission	7,219	6,706	6,603	6,717	6,809	6,773	6,530	288	24
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	6,279	6,670	6,687	6,670	6,700	6,780	6,887	608	3
National Archives	341	350	354	364	365	371	380	39	5
National Capital Housing Authority	282	290	290	297	302	306	306	24	331
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	20	19	20	22	21	20	20	3	2
National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission ²			3	3	3	3	3	3	559
National Gallery of Art	322	321	321	317	319	319	317	2	759
National Labor Relations Board	1,992	2,107	1,953	1,911	1,833	1,827	1,661	166	10
National Mediation Board	109	106	98	103	102	104	107	107	211
Panama Canal	23,477	22,647	23,042	22,956	23,340	23,051	22,918	107	39
Railroad Retirement Board	2,599	2,442	2,492	2,442	2,401	2,401	2,388	13	39
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	5,382	5,184	5,017	4,891	4,801	4,801	4,623	178	2
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,149	1,148	1,151	1,153	1,161	1,159	1,159	10	2
Selective Service System	758	772	3,508	5,122	5,725	5,933	5,979	5,221	1,241
Smithsonian Institution	516	535	555	554	553	560	555	39	2
Tariff Commission	219	227	234	241	240	241	239	20	2
Tax Court of the United States	126	125	125	124	124	124	124	124	1,241
Tennessee Valley Authority	15,223	15,110	15,148	14,657	14,352	14,307	13,982	325	9,627
Veterans' Administration	205,451	207,179	209,883	210,236	212,682	214,585	215,078	9,627	35,782
Total, excluding National Military Establishment	1,220,567	1,229,611	1,235,624	1,230,563	1,205,063	1,214,182	1,214,228	29,443	-6,339
Net decrease, excluding National Military Establishment									
National Military Establishment:									
Office of the Secretary of Defense	984	995	1,019	1,054	1,104	1,132	1,190	206	21,810
Department of the Army:									
Inside continental United States	275,239	280,092	286,979	288,514	291,640	295,863	297,049	21,810	56,417
Outside continental United States ³	126,733	121,470	116,547	108,918	76,819	73,153	70,316	56,417	
Department of the Air Force:									
Inside continental United States	121,103	123,182	124,259	125,969	128,361	129,644	130,946	9,843	16,187
Outside continental United States ³	347,687	351,911	356,442	359,976	361,815	363,588	363,874	16,187	74,899
Department of the Navy:									
Total, National Military Establishment	871,746	877,650	885,246	884,431	887,130	890,415	890,228	74,899	56,417
Net increase, National Military Establishment								+18,582	
Grand total, including National Military Establishment	2,092,313	2,107,261	2,120,870	2,114,994	2,092,193	2,104,597	2,104,456	104,342	92,199
Net increase, including National Military Establishment								+12,143	

¹ Includes personnel of Howard University and the Columbia Institute for the Deaf.² Established pursuant to Public Law 203, 80th Cong.³ Under the Unification Act the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force personnel reports for civilian employees outside continental United States were separated as of Oct. 1, 1948. The figures above for these departments indicate separate reports accordingly.

TABLE I-B.—Federal personnel inside continental United States employed by executive agencies during the period June 30 through Dec. 31, 1948

Department or agency	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Comparison, June-December	
								Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except National Military Establishment):									
Agriculture	83,249	84,800	82,987	79,220	77,549	74,958	73,101	10,148	815
Commerce	37,953	37,225	37,389	37,270	37,100	37,141	37,138	815	5,985
Interior	50,310	50,781	49,347	45,985	45,021	44,895	44,325	26,853	127
Justice	25,852	25,800	25,572	25,441	25,559	25,810	25,725	9,703	960
Labor	4,431	3,519	3,390	3,436	3,348	3,445	3,471	77	811
Post Office	496,822	507,211	512,389	515,776	490,377	500,121	506,585	9,703	77
State	7,685	7,618	7,783	8,960	7,393	7,462	7,608	77	811
Treasury	88,730	86,751	86,690	86,957	87,771	88,067	87,919	87,919	811
Executive Office of the President:									
White House Office	214	218	219	218	218	218	214	214	44
Bureau of the Budget	582	536	521	521	530	537	538	538	4
Executive Mansion and Grounds	60	92	66	63	85	64	64	64	3
National Security Council ¹	22	21	21	21	22	19	19	19	5
National Security Resources Board	232	265	288	322	326	378	390	158	17
Council of Economic Advisers	44	42	42	39	39	39	39	39	14
Office of Government Reports ²	17								
Emergency war agencies: Office of Defense Transportation	54	52	51	47	41	40	40	40	

¹ Exclusive of the personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency.² Liquidated June 30, 1948.

TABLE I-B.—Federal personnel inside continental United States employed by executive agencies during the period June 30 through Dec. 31, 1948—Continued

Department or agency	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Comparison, June-December	
								Increase	Decrease
Postwar agencies:									
Displaced Persons Commission ³				19	38	42	45	45	
Economic Cooperation Administration	492	690	790	743	767	838	854	262	
Office of the Housing Expediter	4,542	4,592	4,652	4,699	4,733	4,784	4,813	271	
Philippine Alien Property Administration	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Philippine War Damage Commission	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
War Assets Administration	16,772	15,642	13,887	11,511	10,828	10,150	7,326		9,446
Independent agencies:									
American Battle Monuments Commission	4	4	4	5	7	7	7	3	
Atomic Energy Commission	5,027	5,061	5,055	5,038	4,961	4,887	4,832		195
Civil Aeronautics Board	612	605	614	633	643	646	644	32	
Civil Service Commission	4,101	4,147	4,111	4,094	4,066	4,103	4,113	12	
Export-Import Bank of Washington	123	126	129	125	125	123	121		2
Federal Communications Commission	1,341	1,346	1,336	1,323	1,327	1,323	1,318		23
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,092	1,001	1,001	1,022	1,023	1,025	1,031		61
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	383	376	380	372	381	379	377		6
Federal Power Commission	809	825	828	827	828	829	831	22	
Federal Security Agency ⁴	33,215	33,943	33,950	34,023	33,861	34,084	33,994	779	
Federal Trade Commission	574	594	615	623	626	636	634	60	
Federal Works Agency	22,112	22,351	22,642	22,595	22,535	22,463	22,394	282	
General Accounting Office	9,170	9,177	9,191	9,229	9,365	9,443	9,411	241	
Government Printing Office	7,074	7,034	7,041	7,024	6,980	6,986	6,953		121
Housing and Home Finance Agency	11,691	11,650	11,696	11,638	11,608	11,733	11,634		57
Indian Claims Commission	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,301	2,290	2,277	2,265	2,287	2,297	2,286		15
Maritime Commission	7,128	6,664	6,565	6,680	6,770	6,734	6,492		636
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	6,279	6,670	6,637	6,670	6,700	6,780	6,887	608	
National Archives	341	350	354	364	365	371	380	39	
National Capital Housing Authority	282	290	290	297	302	306	305	24	
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	20	19	20	22	21	20	20		
National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission ⁵			3	3	3			3	
National Gallery of Art	322	321	321	317	319	319	317		5
National Labor Relations Board	1,983	2,098	1,942	1,900	1,823	1,815	1,648		335
National Mediation Board	109	108	98	103	102	104	102		2
Panama Canal	643	641	646	638	641	648	635		8
Railroad Retirement Board	2,539	2,545	2,492	2,443	2,391	2,401	2,388		211
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	5,366	5,170	5,001	4,877	4,788	4,788	4,610		756
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,149	1,148	1,151	1,153	1,161	1,159	1,153	10	
Selective Service System	742	753	3,368	4,983	5,586	5,773	5,819	5,077	
Smithsonian Institution	529	529	549	549	548	555	550	40	
Tariff Commission	219	227	234	240	240	241	239	20	
Tax Court of the United States	126	125	125	124	124	124	124		2
Tennessee Valley Authority	15,223	15,110	15,148	14,657	14,352	14,307	13,982		1,241
Veterans' Administration	203,855	205,599	208,306	208,653	211,099	212,998	213,475	9,620	
Total, excluding National Military Establishment	1,164,608	1,174,772	1,180,184	1,176,779	1,149,755	1,159,279	1,159,955	27,475	32,128
Net decrease, excluding National Military Establishment								-4,653	
National Military Establishment:									
Office of the Secretary of Defense	984	995	1,019	1,054	1,104	1,132	1,190	203	
Department of the Army	275,239	280,092	286,979	288,514	291,640	295,836	297,049	21,810	
Department of the Air Force	121,103	123,182	124,259	125,969	128,361	129,644	130,946	9,843	
Department of the Navy	303,627	308,577	313,344	316,889	318,880	320,967	321,549	17,922	
Total, National Military Establishment	700,953	712,846	725,601	732,426	739,985	747,606	750,734	49,781	
Net increase, National Military Establishment								49,781	
Grand total, including National Military Establishment	1,865,561	1,887,618	1,905,785	1,909,205	1,889,740	1,906,885	1,910,689	77,256	32,128
Net increase, including National Military Establishment									45,128

³ Established pursuant to Public Law 774, 80th Cong.

⁴ Includes personnel of Howard University and the Columbia Institute for the Deaf.

⁸ Established pursuant to Public Law 203, 80th Cong.

TABLE I-C.—Federal personnel outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during the period June 30, 1948, through Dec. 31, 1948

[illegible]

TABLE I-C—Federal personnel outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during the period June 30, 1948, through Dec. 31, 1948—Continued

Department or agency	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Comparison, June-December	
								Increase	Decrease
Independent agencies—Continued									
Federal Communications Commission	39	39	37	39	37	37	36		3
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	3								3
Federal Security Agency	1,337	1,241	976	975	951	964	978		259
Federal Works Agency	453	447	448	454	467	461	459	6	
Housing and Home Finance Agency	43	40	31	45	44	42	44	1	
Maritime Commission	91	42	38	37	39	39	38		53
National Labor Relations Board	9	9	11	11	10	12	13	4	
Panama Canal	22,834	22,006	22,396	22,318	22,699	22,567	22,283		551
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	16	14	16	14	13	13	13		3
Selective Service System	16	17	140	139	139	160	160	144	
Smithsonian Institution	6	6	6	5	5	5	5		1
Veterans' Administration	1,595	1,580	1,577	1,583	1,583	1,587	1,603	7	
Total, excluding National Military Establishment	55,959	54,839	55,440	53,784	55,308	54,903	54,273	2,396	4,082
Net decrease, excluding National Military Establishment								1,686	
National Military Establishment:									
Department of the Army ¹	126,733	121,470	116,547	108,918	76,819	73,153	70,316		56,417
Department of the Air Force					27,391	27,035	26,853	26,853	
Department of the Navy	44,060	43,334	43,098	43,087	42,935	42,621	42,325		1,735
Total, National Military Establishment	170,793	164,804	159,645	152,005	147,145	142,809	139,494	26,853	58,152
Net decrease, National Military Establishment								31,299	
Grand total, including National Military Establishment	226,752	219,643	215,085	205,789	202,453	197,712	193,767	29,249	62,234
Net decrease, including National Military Establishment								32,985	

¹ Under the Unification Act the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force personnel reports for civilian employees outside continental United States were separated as of Oct. 1, 1948. The figures above for these Departments indicate separate reports accordingly.

TABLE I-D.—Industrial employees of the Federal Government inside and outside continental United States employed by executive agencies during the period June 30, 1948, through Dec. 31, 1948

Department or agency	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Comparison, June-December	
								Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except National Military Establishment):									
Commerce	1,605	1,427	1,445	1,401	1,313	1,360	1,237		368
Interior	7,770	7,745	6,670	5,664	4,673	4,250	3,935		3,835
State	380	378	395	374	363	363	359		21
Treasury	3,630	3,835	4,001	4,097	4,175	4,283	4,305	675	
Independent agencies:									
Atomic Energy Commission	217	212	213	210	187	175	157		60
Housing and Home Finance Agency	2	2	2	2	2	2	1		1
Panama Canal	2,007	2,012	2,001	2,082	2,086	1,964	1,887		120
Tennessee Valley Authority	8,437	8,349	8,387	7,971	7,827	7,775	7,445		992
Total, excluding National Military Establishment	24,048	23,960	23,114	21,801	20,626	20,172	19,326	675	5,397
Net decrease, excluding National Military Establishment								-4,722	
National Military Establishment:									
Department of the Army:									
Inside continental United States	144,503	148,190	153,038	154,267	156,137	158,474	158,863	14,360	
Outside continental United States ¹	94,387	89,893	85,157	77,992	53,130	49,852	47,742		46,645
Department of the Air Force:									
Inside continental United States	71,086	71,944	72,208	73,197	74,254	74,814	75,463	4,377	
Outside continental United States ¹					20,721	20,130	19,785	19,785	
Department of the Navy	242,558	245,325	248,502	251,830	252,866	253,490	253,268	10,710	
Total, National Military Establishment	552,534	555,353	558,905	557,286	557,108	556,760	555,121	49,232	46,645
Net increase, National Military Establishment									+2,587
Grand total, including National Military Establishment	576,582	579,313	582,019	579,087	577,734	576,932	574,447	49,907	62,042
Net decrease, including National Military Establishment									-2,135

¹ Under the Unification Act the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force personnel reports for civilian employees outside continental United States were separated as of Oct. 1, 1948. The figures above for the industrial employees of these Departments indicate separate reports accordingly.

TABLE II.—Table of pay, in thousands of dollars, of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during the period June 30 through Nov. 30, 1948

Department or agency	June	July	August	September	October	November	Comparison, June-November	
							Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except National Military Establishment):								
Agriculture	18,807	19,233	19,898	19,712	19,582	18,419		388
Commerce	11,050	11,989	12,151	12,338	12,276	12,195	1,145	
Interior	15,824	14,445	15,288	15,283	13,197	13,496		2,328
Justice	8,299	8,916	9,011	9,049	8,913	9,178	879	
Labor	1,133	1,090	1,132	1,157	1,062	1,131		2
Post Office	102,600	121,622	122,263	121,850	124,068	125,072	22,472	
State	5,392	5,282	5,606	5,365	5,375	5,649	257	
Treasury	24,529	25,361	25,840	26,420	25,070	26,878	2,049	

TABLE II.—Table of pay, in thousands of dollars, of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during the period June 30 through Nov. 30, 1948—Continued

Department or agency	June	July	August	September	October	November	Comparison, June-November	
							Increase	Decrease
Executive Office of the President:								
White House Office.....	83	82	83	87	124	85	2	
Bureau of the Budget.....	272	251	254	247	234	243		24
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	11	12	13	12	12	15	4	
National Security Council ¹	9	9	9	9	9	9		
National Security Resources Board.....	80	96	118	127	145	170	90	
Council of Economic Advisers ²	22	23	23	23	21	23	1	
Emergency war agencies: Office of Defense Transportation.....	17	16	26	14	15	12		5
Postwar agencies:								
Displaced Persons Commission ³				9		32	32	
Economic Cooperation Administration.....	133	442	525	757	738	800	667	
Office of the Housing Expediter.....	1,456	1,441	1,570	1,582	1,530	1,585	123	
Philippine Alien Property Administration.....	26	31	34	32	31	32	6	
Philippine War Damage Commission.....	144	181	215	215	210	217	73	
War Assets Administration.....	9,193	6,314	6,187	6,172	4,153	4,155		5,038
Independent agencies:								
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	13	13	14	14	13	14	1	
Atomic Energy Commission.....	1,553	1,604	1,666	1,711	1,825	1,652	123	
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	226	247	246	248	244	280	34	
Civil Service Commission.....	1,080	1,203	1,249	1,250	1,189	1,247	167	
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	55	60	60	62	58	60	4	
Federal Communications Commission.....	486	495	511	509	481	503	17	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	367	367	309	364	352	371	4	
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	177	185	189	193	184	193	21	
Federal Power Commission.....	289	309	321	322	307	353	64	
Federal Security Agency ⁴	8,443	8,672	9,056	9,168	8,535	9,321	875	
Federal Trade Commission.....	176	235	303	268	230	244	68	
Federal Works Agency.....	5,022	5,608	5,701	5,821	6,019	5,751	729	
General Accounting Office.....	1,764	2,709	2,830	2,567	2,717	2,887	1,123	
Government Printing Office.....	2,254	2,140	2,165	2,103	1,995	2,099		155
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	3,240	3,545	3,249	3,257	3,677	3,636	396	
Indian Claims Commission.....	6	6	6	6	6	6		
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	822	840	869	862	825	872	50	
Maritime Commission.....	1,974	2,075	1,726	1,721	1,723	2,099	125	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	1,825	1,985	2,055	2,060	1,975	1,816		9
National Archives.....	92	96	100	103	153	105	13	
National Capital Housing Authority.....	59	65	67	67	68	70	11	
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	7	9	6	7	7	9	2	
National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission ⁵			1	1	1	2		
National Gallery of Art.....	70	75	76	79	76	80	10	
National Labor Relations Board.....	500	574	585	571	543	574	74	
National Mediation Board.....	52	50	41	39	59	53	1	
Panama Canal.....	3,507	3,484	3,120	2,232	4,355	3,290		217
Railroad Retirement Board.....	651	688	690	698	649	683	32	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	1,949	2,024	1,965	1,926	1,836	1,832		117
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	499	447	461	460	460	467		32
Selective Service System.....	145	164	234	1,254	970	1,075	980	
Smithsonian Institution.....	126	158	170	171	157	163	40	
Tariff Commission.....	91	95	99	101	98	103	12	
Tax Court of the United States.....	56	49	56	71	54	54		2
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	3,961	3,933	3,723	3,913	4,171	2,510		461
Veterans' Administration.....	45,376	48,365	51,737	51,932	40,282	51,501	6,125	
Total, excluding National Military Establishment.....	285,994	309,468	315,970	316,590	312,488	316,094	38,568	8,768
Net increase, excluding National Military Establishment.....							+30,100	
National Military Establishment:								
Office of the Secretary of Defense.....	312	347	369	392	392	415	103	
Department of the Army:								
Inside continental United States.....	68,496	70,027	72,111	74,231	71,697	71,312	2,816	
Outside continental United States ⁶	23,459	20,596	20,605	16,364	15,447	13,131		10,328
Department of the Air Force:								
Inside continental United States.....	30,439	31,235	31,772	30,841	30,747	33,800	3,361	
Outside continental United States ⁶				3,807	4,964	5,336	5,336	
Department of the Navy.....	87,528	88,257	91,255	93,056	89,752	95,215	7,687	
Total, National Military Establishment.....	210,234	219,462	216,112	218,691	212,999	219,209	19,303	10,328
Net increase, National Military Establishment.....							+8,975	
Grand total, including National Military Establishment.....	496,228	519,930	532,082	535,281	525,487	535,303	58,171	19,096
Net increase, including National Military Establishment.....							+39,075	

¹ Exclusive of the pay of employees of the Central Intelligence Agency.² Liquidated June 30, 1948.³ Established pursuant to Public Law 774, 80th Cong.⁴ Includes personnel of Howard University and the Columbia Institute for the Deaf.⁵ Established pursuant to Public Law 203, 80th Cong.⁶ Under the Unification Act the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force personnel reports for civilian employees outside continental United States were separated as of Oct. 1, 1948. The figures above for these departments indicate separate reports accordingly.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina:

S. 758. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to venereal disease rapid treatment centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. LUCAS:

S. 759. A bill for the relief of Mina Mauricles, formerly Asemina Kokkinos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 760. A bill for the relief of Hakiam Uddin; and

S. 761. A bill to provide for the admission into the United States of persons of the Korean race, to make them racially eligible for naturalization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 762. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to announce the parity price of milk and to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to immediately announce the support price of milk; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 763. A bill to further amend the United States Code, title 28, section 239, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORDON:

S. 764. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Forest Lumber Co.;

S. 765. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Algoma Lumber Co. and its successors in interest, George R. Birkelund and Charles E. Siddall, of Chicago, Ill., and Kenyon T. Fay, of Los Angeles, Calif., trustees of the Algoma Lumber Liquidation Trust; and

S. 766. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and

render judgment upon the claim of the Lamm Lumber Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRICKER (for himself and Mr. O'CONOR):

S. 767. A bill to establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. WATKINS:

S. 768. A bill for the relief of Gerald G. Smith; and

S. 769. A bill to extend the time within which suit may be commenced against the United States by Mike Boskovich, of Midvale, Utah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'CONOR:

S. 770. A bill for the relief of Henry Dankowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 771. A bill to provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 772. A bill for the relief of Benjamin Gordon; and

S. 773 (by request). A bill authorizing the naturalization of Peter You Lo Chen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

S. 774. A bill authorizing financial assistance to disabled veterans in obtaining an automobile or other conveyance; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 775. A bill to provide for payment of compensation for disability caused by chronic or tropic diseases presumed to be service connected under the act of June 24, 1948 from the time when the disability was first incurred; and

S. 776. A bill to provide that no interest on an income tax deficiency shall be collected if the deficiency is the result of an honest error of the taxpayer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. 777. A bill for the relief of Calvin D. Lynch & Son, W. Thomas Lockerman; Sudlersville Supply Co.; George C. Moore and H. A. Moore; J. McKenny Willis & Son, Inc.; Hobbs & Jarman; C. S. Thomas; and Royce R. Spring; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 778. A bill to provide for the development, administration, and maintenance of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and the Suitland Parkway in the State of Maryland as extensions of the park system of the District of Columbia and its environs by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 779. A bill relating to the pay and allowances of officers of the naval establishment appointed to permanent grades; and

S. 780 (by request). A bill for the relief of Commander Edward White Rawlins, United States Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

S. 781. A bill authorizing the construction of certain works of improvement near Kendrick, Idaho, in the interest of flood control; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McMAHON:

S. 782. A bill for the relief of William S. Meany; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 783. A bill to provide for the payment of a disability retirement annuity to Joseph J. O'Loughlin; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. GURNEY):

S. 784. A bill for the relief of the First, Second, and Third National Steamship Cos.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAIN:

S. 785. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Fletcher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAIN (for himself and Mr. CORDON):

S. 786. A bill to authorize improvement of navigation facilities on the Columbia River,

and completion of alterations to the Hood River Bridge, made necessary by Bonneville Dam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 787. A bill for the relief of William (Vasilios) Kotsakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. MURRAY):

S. 788. A bill to aid the States in establishing and maintaining scholarship and loan programs for the purpose of enabling individuals to obtain education in the eleventh year of school grade or above; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. BREWSTER):

S. 789. A bill to authorize the reimbursement of public agencies for the damage to their air-navigation aids and air markers caused by Federal agencies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. WATKINS, and Mr. HUNT):

S. 790. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the Upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 791. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Karl Frederick Kucker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 792. A bill to repeal paragraph (4) of section 15 of the Interstate Commerce Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 793. A bill to repeal the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act of June 29, 1936, as amended, and to extend the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to officers and employees to whom such act of June 29, 1936, is applicable; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 794. A bill for the relief of certain contractors employed in connection with the construction of the United States Appraisers Building, San Francisco, Calif.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

S. 795. A bill to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to extend financial assistance to homestead entrymen, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. REED:

S. J. Res. 49. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a stamp commemorative of the eightieth anniversary of the founding of the city of Abilene, Kans.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. J. Res. 50. Joint resolution for the relief of certain creditors of the Norwood Pulp & Machinery Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT JUDGES—AMENDMENT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 52) to authorize the appointment of additional circuit and district judges, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL HOUSING OBJECTIVE—AMENDMENT

Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. NEELY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (S. 138) to establish a national

housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to provide Federal aid to assist slum-clearance projects and low-rent public housing projects initiated by local agencies, to provide for financial assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture for farm housing, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF CLOTURE RULE

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I submit a resolution and ask that it be read for the information of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 47) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules and Administration is hereby discharged from the further consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 15) relating to cloture.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over for one legislative day.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like an appropriate opportunity to discuss the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arizona wish recognition?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is not now in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will not come up today for action.

INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS AT ARMY DISCIPLINARY TRAINING CENTER AT LOIRE, FRANCE

Mr. LANGER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 48), which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Armed Services, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation of conditions prevailing at the Army Disciplinary Training Center, at Loire, France, with particular reference to the charges made by James H. Schaffner, of Cheektowaga, N. Y., including the circumstances under which he contracted tuberculosis and what, if any, steps the Army took to determine whether or not the said James H. Schaffner had tuberculosis at the time of his discharge.

Sec. 2. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for such legislation as it may deem advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date.

GOVERNMENT LOANS ON WHEAT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I submit a resolution, and ask that it be printed in the body of the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 49) was received, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the President has made the following statement:

"Our national farm program should be improved—not only in the interest of the farmers, but for the lasting prosperity of the whole Nation. Our goals should be abundant farm production and parity of income for agriculture. Standards of living on the farm should be just as good as anywhere else.

"Farm price supports are an essential part of our program to achieve these ends. Price supports should be used to prevent farm price declines which are out of line with general price levels, to facilitate adjustments

JANUARY 25, 1949.

in production to consumer demands, and to promote good land use. Our price-support legislation must be adapted to these objectives. The authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to provide adequate storage space for crops should be restored"; and

Whereas the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Army Quartermaster Corps are using United States dollars to buy foreign agricultural commodities which are in excess supply in the United States; and

Whereas export restrictions are being maintained which prevent the exportation of agricultural commodities including corn and wheat other than through the Department of Agriculture at the same time that the Department of Agriculture is offering to purchase corn and wheat at prices far below the support prices therefor; and

Whereas such activities of the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Army Quartermaster Corps and such export restrictions tend to undermine price-support programs for agricultural commodities: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation of any and all actions of Government agencies which tend to undermine price-support programs for agricultural commodities.

SEC. 2. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for such legislation as it may deem desirable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, inasmuch as the resolution calls attention to something which is very questionable, I ask unanimous consent to be recognized for approximately a minute to make a statement with reference to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Oklahoma is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Information has come to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry that certain agents of the Government, especially ECA, are using funds appropriated for the cooperative movement in making purchases abroad. For example, they are now purchasing 120,000,000 bushels of wheat from Canada, at \$2 a bushel. That means an expenditure of \$240,000,000. That is not all. Because of such purchases, farmers owning wheat will have to put their wheat in the loan, and that will require approximately another \$240,000,000. So this one illustration is costing the taxpayers approximately half a billion dollars.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record immediately following my remarks a brief statement and copies of three letters which give information with respect to the resolution.

There being no objection, the statement and letters were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Since the last date the farmers could obtain Government loans on wheat (December 31) basic commodity prices have been declining at an alarming rate, much more rapidly than the cost of what the farmers buy. Wheat and corn are both well below 90 percent of parity, the Government loan or support price. This sharp drop has caused widespread alarm in agriculture which could well plunge this Nation into a depression. Freedom from fear of a depression is abso-

lutely necessary to keep the farmer buying the goods he needs that in turn keeps full employment in the factories and with labor.

Senator YOUNG, of North Dakota, has made charges against the ECA who administers the Marshall plan which are in effect an indictment. He has asked the Senate Agriculture Committee to immediately investigate ECA's plan to allocate some quarter billion dollars to England for the purchase of 120,000,000 bushels or more of Canadian wheat at a base price of \$2 per bushel, free on board Fort Williams, Canada. This plan, he claims, winks at the law which requires the dollars we grant under the Marshall plan be spent in the United States when they go for commodities of which we have a surplus.

Upon a brief investigation of these charges it appears that ECA dollars are being used to buy Canadian wheat at prices equal to or higher than United States wheat now being grown. Also, I am informed that Burmese and Indochina rice is being shipped to China in preference to United States rice of which we have a surplus. During my cursory examination I am informed that the Army Quartermaster Corps is buying linseed oil from Canada while at the same time flaxseed is being placed under Government loan because the price of linseed oil is too low to allow processing the seed that is now flowing into Government loan.

If these practices are in effect, as indicated, and continue, they will destroy not only our agriculture-support program but our entire economy. Yesterday, the price of wheat was \$1.93 at Wichita, Kans., which is 11 cents below the Government-support price. Wheat at Kansas City, Mo., for immediate delivery is 14 cents below the loan and for September delivery was quoted at \$1.91 per bushel, which is 29 cents below the existing loan. If this ECA plan goes through, it will probably cost the United States Government a half billion dollars as we will be required to not only grant a quarter billion to England to buy the wheat but another quarter billion advanced under the loan.

I am also informed that the CCC's offer to buy wheat is based on the Chicago May futures price which yesterday was some 13 cents per bushel below the loan. At the same time the CCC prohibits all exports by producers and the private grain trade, requiring all buyers to buy from the CCC. Some commercial buyers, like the Belgian grain trade, object to buying from the CCC because no one ever knows what wheat costs until after shipment is made. I understand the same restrictions on exports also apply to corn of which we have a huge surplus and the price is far below the loan level.

I have been in hopes that the ECA, Department of Agriculture, and the Army Quartermaster Corps were coordinating their efforts to a common goal. If, as reported, the ECA is granting United States dollars to buy foreign commodities instead of our basic commodities in surplus supply, it should be investigated and stopped.

If the Army Quartermaster Corps has a policy to buy foreign commodities to the detriment of our agriculture producers and processors, that should be stopped. If one branch of the Department of Agriculture is restricting exports of wheat and corn while the other branch is accumulating surpluses, that should be coordinated. If these evils are not corrected immediately, it may require legislation.

The problem is so serious and the charges are so grave I have presented a resolution to the Senate which will authorize an investigation and hearings will be held by the Senate Agriculture Committee, at which time the ECA, Department of Agriculture, and the Army Quartermaster Corps, and other interested parties will be heard.

Mr. PAUL G. HOFFMAN,
Administrator, Economic
Cooperation Administration,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HOFFMAN: I have been reliably informed that ECA has advanced \$55,000,000 to the United Kingdom for the purchase of wheat in Canada.

Such an agreement, in my opinion, is entirely contrary to the purpose of the ECA program. I voted for the program and for the appropriations which were requested, but it was my belief that this appropriation contained every necessary safeguard to assure the purchase of food supplies in the United States. While Canada may be deserving of assistance, I did not understand that this country was considered eligible under the Marshall plan for assistance.

There are other reasons why I would question the advisability of such an agreement. When \$7,000,000,000 is given as grants and loans for European aid and the purchases are largely made in the United States, a tremendous benefit accrues to the people of the United States through increased production and through the employment of labor in that production. On the other hand, when United States dollars in grants or loans are used for purchases in foreign countries the final and real cost to our over-all economy is far greater.

To purchase wheat in another country at the same time that we are accumulating vast surpluses of farm commodities, and particularly wheat, in the United States, all eligible for price support, just does not make sense to me. I understand that the Commodity Credit Corporation has under loan or purchase agreement approximately 300,000,000 bushels of wheat and that, in all probability, the Federal Government will suffer at least some loss in the operation of this price-support program. It is entirely possible also that within the next year or two many farm commodities, because of accumulated surpluses, will have to go under quotas and acreage control. The result would be a vast decrease in the United States farmers' income which would also greatly reduce their purchasing power.

With respect to accumulated farm surpluses in the United States and the resultant cost of this program, I was informed yesterday by Secretary Brannan that it is entirely possible by next year that all of the \$4,750,000,000 borrowing authority given to the CCC to support farm commodities will be committed. In view of all this, I hope that no further agreements similar to this one with the United Kingdom and Canada will be entered into.

May I also request that you prepare for the Appropriations Committee, of which I am a member, figures showing the amount of ECA purchases of food within the United States and purchases in offshore countries.

With kindest personal regards,
Sincerely yours,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senator.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION
ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1949.
Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR YOUNG: This is in reply to your letter of January 25, expressing concern about the purchase by the United Kingdom of \$55,000,000 worth of Canadian wheat with funds made available to the United Kingdom by ECA.

From April 3 through December 31, 1948, ECA has authorized the purchase of food and agricultural commodities valued at \$1,799,000,000. Of this total, \$1,184,400,000 have

been authorized for purchases in the United States, \$354,200,000 for purchases in Canada and Newfoundland, \$164,800,000 for purchases in Latin America, and \$95,700,000 for purchases in other parts of the world. Total authorizations for this period amounted to \$4,044,800,000, including \$336,700,000 for ocean freight. Of the authorizations for purchase of food and agriculture products in Canada and Newfoundland, \$256,400,000 have been purchased of bread grains.

During the earlier part of the 9 months ending December 31, 1948, purchases of bread grains in Canada were necessitated by the lack of availabilities from the United States. More recently, authorizations for purchase in Canada have been limited to purchases by the United Kingdom where, because of the existence of an agreement between these two countries, prices paid have been \$2 a bushel, in store, Fort William. Currently, participating countries are paying about \$2.43 a bushel for hard red winter wheat at the Gulf and higher prices for spring wheat at Atlantic ports. Prior to August 1, 1948, the price United Kingdom had been paying for Canadian wheat was \$1.55 a bushel, in store, Fort William, whereas hard wheat at the Gulf was costing from \$2.50 to \$2.75 a bushel. During the 9 months ending December 31, the wheat purchased by United Kingdom from Canada and paid for with ECA funds, has cost at least \$50,000,000 less than it would have cost if purchased in the United States.

However, this saving has not been the sole or even the main reason for authorizing the use of ECA funds for these purchases; nor have these purchases been made in disregard of the provisions of the Economic Cooperation Act. The Act provides that the Administrator shall not authorize the use of ECA funds for offshore procurement for commodities for which supplies available in the United States are sufficient to meet the requirements of the participating countries. To date, we have not felt that the supplies of wheat available in the United States were sufficient to meet the requirements of the participating countries as well as all of the requirements of nonparticipating countries. As a consequence, it appeared to us to be most desirable to authorize the use of ECA funds for the purchase of low-priced wheat under the Canadian-United Kingdom wheat agreement, thus saving the American taxpayers money, rather than to require all purchases of wheat for the participating countries to be made from the United States when prices are uniformly substantially above \$2 a bushel and thus forcing the nonparticipating countries to shift at least a major portion of their purchases to Canada.

The assistance which Canada has obtained under the Marshall plan is, as I am sure you realize, wholly indirect. This indirect assistance has been, I believe, considered to be a major incidental advantage of the entire program. ECA's responsibility is to furnish recovery assistance to the United Kingdom. This assistance is given when it allots funds for the purchase of the wheat needed to maintain bread distribution in that country. When these funds are spent in a country other than the United States, as for example Canada, that country is thereby benefited. It should be pointed out, however, that the American dollars which the United Kingdom pays to Canada are in turn spent by Canada in the United States so that the United States ultimately gets the benefit of the increased production and employment of labor that grows out of the expenditure of funds authorized by Congress for European recovery even though some of the dollars thus expended return to the United States via a third country. Incidentally, the expenditure by the participating countries with ECA funds in Canada has sufficiently improved the

dollar position of that country to permit it to relax many of its restrictions on imports from the United States. These restrictions formerly applied to a long list of agricultural commodities.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter that the Director of our Food and Agriculture Division recently wrote to Mr. Charles Dewey on this same subject which contains additional information thereon. We recognize that a potential development of agricultural surpluses in the United States may create many problems for all of us and we shall, of course, want to do everything possible to contribute to a solution of these problems, consistent with the specific responsibilities assigned to us by Congress of encouraging and assisting European economic recovery. Perhaps you would like to discuss this matter, particularly as it affects wheat, with Dr. FitzGerald. If so, he will be delighted to make himself available at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL HOFFMAN, Administrator.

JANUARY 28, 1949.

MR. CHARLES S. DEWEY,
Agent General, Joint Committee on
Foreign Economic Cooperation, Con-
gress of the United States, Wash-
ington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DEWEY: This is in reply to your letter of January 26, regarding the sale to Great Britain by Canada of some 702,000 tons of wheat valued at about \$55,000,000 for which ECA funds were being provided.

The answers to your specific questions with respect to the matter, insofar as it is possible to answer them, are as follows:

1. The term "carry-over" when used with reference to wheat usually refers to the stocks of this grain which are carried over from the end of one season to the beginning of the next. It includes, of course, as an irreducible minimum, the necessary working stocks in the distribution system. Since it is now the middle of the season, rather than the end, there is no current carry-over of wheat in the usual use of the term.

According to the Department of Agriculture, stocks of wheat in all positions as of January 1, 1949, amounted to 857,000,000 bushels. This stock is available to meet domestic requirements for food, feed, and seed, for export and for meeting minimum end-of-season carry-over requirements. Of these January 1 stocks, 381,700,000 bushels were held by farmers and would not, of course, be immediately available for export. Ignoring this fact for the moment, it may be assumed that a very large proportion of the January 1 stocks, perhaps 90 percent or more, would be suitable for export. It would, of course, be most unwise to attempt to export such a quantity of wheat since it would leave no supplies for any domestic uses.

2. The export allocations for the first quarter 1949 announced by the Department of Agriculture, together with all supplemental export allotments to date and expected exports in the same period to the Western Hemisphere and Philippines, amount to 126,000,000 bushels. This total covers both participating and nonparticipating countries. About 12,000,000 bushels allocated during October-December 1948 had not been exported on January 1, 1949, and were included in January 1 stocks. These also will be exported in the first quarter of 1949.

The volume of exports to participating countries, including overseas territories, in the April-June quarter of this year may be estimated at 63,000,000 bushels, and those to nonparticipating countries at 25,000,000 bushels. In both instances, these estimates include the wheat equivalent of anticipated flour exports.

3. In addition to these exports, domestic requirements for wheat which will need to

be met from January 1 stocks are estimated to be as follows:

Food 240,000,000 bushels, feed 60,000,000 bushels, seed 26,000,000 bushels, or a total of 326,000,000 bushels. Thus, the June 30, 1949, carry-over of wheat is expected to be about 300,000,000 bushels.

4. The exportable surplus of Canadian wheat for the 1948-49 crop season is estimated to be about 300,000,000 bushels, of which 60,000,000 bushels may be considered as a necessary year-end carry-over. Of this quantity, 140,000,000 bushels have been sold to the United Kingdom at a price of \$2 per bushel for No. 1 hard northern wheat, in store, Fort William.

5. Three years ago the United Kingdom and Canada entered into a 4-year wheat agreement which provide that Canada would sell and the United Kingdom would buy 160,000,000 bushels of wheat a year during the first 2 years of the agreement and 140,000,000 bushels a year during the next 2 years of the agreement. This agreement is now in its third year. During its first 2 years the price at which Canada sold wheat was \$1.55 per bushel for No. 1 hard northern, in store, Fort William. During the current year, as previously stated, it is \$2 per bushel, and a recent announcement indicates that this will also be the price for the last year of the agreement, that is, 1949-50 crop year. Over the 4 years of the agreement provision was made for exporting 600,000,000 bushels of wheat. As of this date, approximately 370,000,000 bushels have been exported.

6. The recently announced authorization for the purchase of \$55,000,000 of Canadian wheat covers payment for about 26,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat, which is roughly 20 percent of the total quantity covered by the United Kingdom-Canadian wheat agreement for the current crop season. ECA is paying for this wheat on the basis of \$2 per bushel, in store, Fort William. The current price of United States wheat at Gulf ports is about \$2.43 per bushel. The use of ECA funds to purchase Canadian wheat for the United Kingdom, in addition to helping meet the essential United Kingdom requirements for its bread ration, also helps the Canadian dollar position. It might be noted in passing that as a result of the improvement of the Canadian dollar position growing out of this ECA program, Canada has been able to relax materially its previously existing restrictions against United States imports.

Sincerely yours,

D. A. FITZGERALD,

Director, Food and Agriculture Division.

INVESTIGATION OF FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE AIR-LINE INDUSTRY

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 50), which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

Whereas commercial air-line operations have a direct bearing upon the national defense of the United States; and

Whereas the maintenance of the domestic and international air-lines operations of the United States in healthy financial condition is indispensable to the national security; and

Whereas financial distress has been experienced by many such air lines during a period of general business prosperity, and reasonably may be expected to be further aggravated in the event that general levels of business activity should decline in the future; and

Whereas the Congress, the Government agencies concerned, and the air-line industry have not agreed upon a long-range solution which would effectively insure the continued operation of such domestic and international air lines upon a sound financial basis; and

Whereas there is urgent need for a comprehensive study of this and related problems by the Congress to the end that sound policies for their solution may be evolved and

embodied in such legislation as may be found to be necessary: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to make a full and complete study and investigation of such problems relating to the financial stability and operational efficiency of the air-lines industry as it may deem proper.

Sec. 2. The committee shall report its findings, and recommend such legislation as it may deem advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eighty-first Congress, (1) to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable, (2) to perform such travel, and to authorize such travel by such assistants, as it deems advisable, and (3) with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$50,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

PRINTING OF FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. McMAHON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 53), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That there be printed as a Senate document the fifth semi-annual report of the Atomic Energy Commission and that 500 additional copies be printed for the use of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

SERVICE ON JOINT COMMITTEE ON LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as I am no longer a member of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I ask to be relieved from further service on the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

With the resignation from the joint committee of the Senator from Louisiana there are now two vacancies, the other being caused by the retirement from the Senate of Senator Ball, of Minnesota. Under the law, the requirement is that members of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations shall be members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the Senate or of the similar committee in the House. Therefore the Chair appoints, in pursuance of that law, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] to fill the two vacancies on the joint committee.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. BALDWIN asked and obtained consent to be absent from the Senate after 1 o'clock today.

Mr. MILLIKIN asked and obtained consent to be absent from the Senate until February 16.

PUBLICITY CONCERNING CERTAIN PHASES OF ATOMIC ENERGY—ADDRESS BY SENATOR McMAHON

[Mr. McMAHON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address

delivered by him before the Economic Club of Detroit on Monday, January 31, 1949, respecting publicity concerning certain phases of atomic energy, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND MILITARY PREPAREDNESS—ARTICLE BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Myths That May Mean Mass Suicide," prepared by him and published in the February 1949 issue of the magazine The Reserve Officer, which appears in the Appendix.]

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK AND OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST, WASH.

[Mr. CAIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record two related impartial reports made recently by him to citizens of his State relative to the Olympic National Park and the Olympic National Forest in the State of Washington, which appear in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY DR. JOSEPH F. THORNING BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB OF HOOD COLLEGE

[Mr. TYDINGS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address by Dr. Joseph F. Thorning, associate editor of The Americas and World Affairs, delivered before the International Relations Club of Hood College, which appears in the Appendix.]

A TAFT-HARTLEY MANDATE?—LETTER FROM THOMAS W. PARRY

[Mr. KEM asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a letter headed "A Taft-Hartley Mandate?" written by Thomas W. Parry, and reprinted from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN—STATEMENT BY JUDGE ADRIAN BONNELLY

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement made by the Honorable Adrian Bonnelly, judge of the municipal court of Philadelphia on January 20, 1948, at the time of the inauguration of President Truman, which appears in the Appendix.]

A LANDLORD LOCK-OUT—EDITORIAL FROM THE PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "A Landlord Lock-out," published in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of January 27, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

BEVIN BEATS A STRATEGIC RETREAT ON PALESTINE ISSUE—EDITORIAL FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Bevin Beats a Strategic Retreat on Palestine Issue," published in a recent issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer, which appears in the Appendix.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there are no further concurrent or other resolutions, morning business is concluded.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks an article entitled "MVA Plans Redrafted," which appeared on the front page of the Bismarck Tribune of Saturday, January 15, 1949.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, it is somewhat strange to see this naive attempt on the part of three Democratic Senators to help their party to get the credit for the establishment of the Missouri Valley Authority, or, as they now call it, the Missouri Valley Administration, or Missouri River Basin. Everyone knows that it was a Republican, the late Senator George Norris, who was responsible for the first of the great so-called authorities—the Tennessee Valley Authority. It was the Republican administration of Theodore Roosevelt that led the first big fight for the conservation of the natural resources of our country. Naturally I want to congratulate the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] and the distinguished junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], who has just been reelected after serving one term in the Senate, for going with the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] to the White House and getting the President once again to restate and reiterate the views with which all of us have long since been familiar. But I want these three distinguished Senators to know that for over 20 years at different times in North Dakota, under the Republican administration, the fight has been going on for the development of the Missouri River Basin and for the St. Lawrence waterway, and many legislatures of North Dakota have for over 20 years appropriated money for preliminary surveys of these projects. As the head of the farmer-labor branch of the Republican Party, I wish to assure these three Democratic Senators that when they finally get their bill drafted they can count upon my full support of the measure and, I believe, of many Republican Senators, and that as a Republican I shall be delighted to join in the sponsorship of the Missouri Valley Administration bill, and if the measure does not meet my views entirely, I shall endeavor to get it amended on the floor, because I have not been consulted in the drafting of it, and only know in general terms what it contains.

EXHIBIT 1

MVA PLANS REDRAFTED—DEMOCRATIC SOLONS REVEAL PLAN AFTER WHITE HOUSE VISIT

WASHINGTON.—Three Democratic Senators said after a White House call Friday that President Truman voiced his support again for unified development of the Missouri River Basin.

The Senators said they were redrafting the old Missouri Valley Authority bill so as to leave construction of dams and other facilities under the Army engineers and other existing Federal agencies rather than give it to a new authority. The measure would give the name "Missouri Valley Administration" to the general directing agency instead of calling it the Missouri Valley Authority.

Senators MURRAY (Democrat, Montana), GILLETTE (Democrat, Iowa), and HUMPHREY (Democrat, Minnesota), called on the President.

"We want to get away from the use of the word 'authority' because of the kind of odium which has been attached to that name in connection with this proposed development," MURRAY told reporters. "Opponents

pretend to see spies, socialism, and other evils attaching to that name."

The Senators said the President, long an advocate of unified development of the Missouri and its tributary system, is as strong for it as ever.

They said he told them he was having studies made and getting reports from Government agencies.

A reporter told MURRAY that the President had observed at his recent budget seminar that 9 out of 10 States in the Missouri Basin were against a Missouri Valley Authority.

MURRAY said that probably the President meant that a number of governors of States were opposed to the separate authority since the people in all the States are for it.

He said that the people demonstrated they were for the measure when they reelected him in Montana after he was denounced by some of the newspapers for his support of it.

"The President said he feels that the operation of the MVA should be coordinated by a single authority."

MURRAY said that a decision would be made later on whether to propose three or five directors for a Missouri Valley Administration.

In a joint statement, the three Senators asserted:

"The inadequacy and infeasibility of present plans for development of the Missouri River Basin are today widely recognized. It has become apparent here in Washington, as it is to the people of the valley, that there is not sufficient water in the basin for both the Pick flowing channel navigation scheme and irrigation projects already authorized.

"It also has become apparent that there has been inadequate consideration of hydroelectric power production to stimulate industry and development of resources now urgently needed by the Nation."

They added:

"As quickly as our bill can be completed, we, together with other Members of the Senate, will offer a measure to create a Missouri Valley Administration. The first work of such an administration will be engineering examination of present programs. It will serve the interests of the prompt action called for by the President, and now urgently needed, by providing immediate continuity between the examination of present programs by the MVA engineers and the execution of revised plans as rapidly as they are approved by the Congress."

They said there is need for immediate study of the feasibility of using low-grade manganese ores of South Dakota and expanding manganese production elsewhere to help meet shortages.

AMENDMENT OF CLOTURE RULE

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to refer to the resolution submitted by the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] to discharge the Committee on Rules and Administration from further consideration of a resolution relating to cloture which has been referred to it by the Senate. The clear implication is that the Committee on Rules and Administration has not been diligent in performing its duties as a servant of the Senate. As chairman of that committee, I think it would therefore be appropriate for me to address the Senate briefly and to state just what is the situation.

The resolution relates to an amendment to rule XXII of the Senate, which makes it possible for two-thirds of the Senate to close debate on any pending measure. Rule XXII was adopted not quite 32 years ago, on March 8, 1917, as the result of the work of a committee of five appointed from the Republican side of the Senate and the Democratic side.

It was then realized that there should be some limitation on debate in the Senate. A resolution agreed to by both the Republican and Democratic conferences was brought up by unanimous consent by the Democratic leader, Senator Martin, of Virginia, and was debated all during the day of March 8, 1917, and adopted about midnight by a vote of 76 to 3.

The rule was found to be defective, first, on November 22, 1922, when repeated amendments were offered to the Journal of the previous day and were decided to be in order. At a later date a second equally serious fault was developed when it was determined that a cloture petition could not be filed until after a bill had become the unfinished business of the Senate. The result is that a motion to proceed to the consideration of a measure may be debated indefinitely.

In the last Congress there were submitted four resolutions to amend rule XXII, all of them being introduced on January 6, 1947. The Committee on Rules and Administration held hearings beginning on January 28 and ending on February 18, 1947, a period of nearly 3 weeks. A proposed amendment to rule XXII by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] provided that a mere majority of the Senate might impose cloture. The committee, after careful consideration, changed the amendment to rule XXII so that the two-thirds limitation would remain, just as it is, but provided that debate upon any measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, could be closed by the adoption of a cloture petition.

The Saltonstall amendment to the rules was reported to the Senate on April 3, 1947, 43 days after the hearings had closed. It was placed upon the Senate Calendar, and absolutely nothing was done with it during the entire session of the Eightieth Congress. It died on the calendar at the close of the Congress last December.

This year similar resolutions were submitted and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration on January 6. On January 24 the committee opened hearings on the five resolutions then pending. In order to save time, it was agreed that only the testimony of Senators would be taken, because it was felt that they knew better than anyone on the outside what changes should be made in the rules of the Senate.

Hearings began on January 24 and were concluded last Monday, the hearings extending over a period of approximately 8 days.

Yesterday the committee met to determine what to do about the several cloture resolutions, and, after discussion among the members, it was evident that a number of the Senators had not yet made up their minds as to exactly what procedure they wanted to follow, and a reasonable time was asked in which they might give further consideration to the subject.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] embarrassed me somewhat by moving on yesterday that the committee favorably report a resolution sub-

mitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] and myself which proposed that cloture may be applied in all instances by a two-thirds majority; but I felt justified in voting for a motion to adjourn the committee for 1 week in order that members of the committee, particularly the new Senators, might have an opportunity to determine what they should do.

I will say frankly to the Senate that I am well satisfied that of the committee of 13, at least 7 are opposed to any change in the rule which would permit a mere majority of the Senate to impose cloture.

There are two resolutions pending before the committee—one by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] and another by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] providing that a mere majority may bring debate to a close. Another resolution, submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], is in identical language with the resolution as finally reported from the committee to the Senate last year. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and I in a resolution submitted by us also proposed that the Senate shall consider the text of the resolution which was favorably reported to the Senate last year, making possible cloture by a two-thirds vote.

Not only does the committee have the problem of considering what it shall do, but it also has the problem, as I pointed out in a statement made to the committee at the opening of the hearing, of giving consideration to what the Senate will do after an amendment to rule XXII is reported to the Senate. There is a great divergence of opinion as to just what should be done.

Let us first consider the procedure in the Senate when a motion is made to proceed to the consideration of an amendment to the rules. That motion is debatable indefinitely under the present rules. So it is quite certain that there will be discussion for some time as to whether the Senate should consider the proposal at all.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Does the Senator from Arizona agree with me when I say that if there is to be a change in the rule, it is proper that the question should be brought up early in the session, in order that the Senate may take advantage of the change of the rule, if a change is to be made, and in order, if there is to be no amendment of the rule, that we may know it and go ahead with the ordinary business of the Senate? In other words, should not we act on the matter as speedily as possible, one way or the other?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from Massachusetts will agree with me, I am sure, that up to now the Committee on Rules and Administration has acted as speedily as possible. My protest is that we have been accused of a lack of diligence, an accusation not justified by the facts.

Mr. LINGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LINGER. I am sure the Senator from Arizona will agree with me that it has been the custom in committees, in the case of absent Senators or new Senators, to give them 2 or 3 weeks' additional time for the study of important matters before the committee; in other words, when requests for additional time are made under those circumstances such requests have been granted.

Mr. HAYDEN. Of course, we were faced with that situation in the committee. But I wish to state that the Senators who are members of the committee gave up their other business, held consecutive hearings which were concluded within 8 days, and no other Senator who desired to testify failed to have an opportunity to do so.

Mr. LINGER. But has it not been the rule, during the last 8 years, at least, in connection with committee consideration and proceedings, that if a new member of the committee or a member who had been absent wished to familiarize himself with the testimony in regard to a particular measure, as a matter of courtesy he has been allowed 1 or 2 weeks within which to do so?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct as to that. Usually such courtesy is extended.

I have described the way our committee has proceeded. Now, to get back to the situation in the Senate when the question of whether the amendment to the cloture rule is to be considered at all, that question, as I have said, is debatable; and we do not know how long the debate on it will last. It has been suggested that if the occupant of the chair at the time were to reverse the established precedents of the Senate, and were to decide that a cloture petition could be filed on a motion to proceed to the consideration of a measure, then some time might be saved.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. I wonder whether the very simple solution the Senator suggests would be an appropriate subject of a parliamentary inquiry of the Chair.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not care to have the Chair take up my time at the moment.

The situation I have described remains true, to the extent that no one now knows whether the Senate would sustain such a ruling, if it were made by the Chair. That would have to be developed, after some discussion, perhaps, upon a motion to lay on the table an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Nevertheless, assuming all that were done, then the Senate would again be faced with the fact—and there is no escape from it—that in order to bring such a proposed change in rule XXII to a vote in the Senate, under the present rules it would be absolutely necessary for two-thirds of the Senators present to vote in favor of cloture. That is where we encounter a great deal of difficulty, as Senators can appreciate, because I find the feeling to be quite general among Senators that they do not wish to have

any proposal become a Trojan horse which would bring before the Senate an amendment to the rule, ostensibly on a two-thirds basis, but, once cloture was adopted for its consideration, would then be open to an amendment in the Senate to reduce the number to a mere majority. I doubt whether two-thirds of the Senators present will vote for cloture on any amendment to rule XXII unless they thoroughly understand that it means two-thirds cloture, and not a majority cloture, because the general sentiment in the Senate, as I understand it, is decidedly opposed to majority cloture.

If some feasible way could be found whereby it might be known that a majority of the Senators are opposed to majority cloture then I think perhaps it might be possible for the Senate to adopt such a cloture rule as is provided in Senate Resolution 15. But until some understanding of that kind is developed, I am quite sure that there will be very great difficulty in bringing the debate to an end. There certainly will be very great difficulty in finding a two-thirds majority in the Senate willing to vote for cloture, so that anything at all can be done about it. That is my judgment. Senators can take it for whatever they think it may be worth.

I am making this statement today, Mr. President, because I can see no occasion at this time for the adoption of the resolution presented by the Senator from California, and I hope it will not prevail when it comes before the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Arizona has undertaken to defend himself against what he says are charges of dereliction that are implied by the filing of the resolution offered by the Senator from California. I wish to take the other side of the matter, and with profound regret criticize my friend, the Senator from Arizona, for the speed with which he has hastened the committee's consideration of the cloture resolution. There is certainly nothing more important that can possibly come before the Senate of the United States than the matter of changing the rules of this body. Every additional day a member of the Senate remains here, he attaches more importance to the rules and the precedents which guide our deliberations.

I think the Senator from Arizona has rushed this matter along. I know he gave all of us an opportunity to be heard; but in the committee there was a feeling that we were somewhat imposing upon it; and out of deference to the committee I did not make a very lengthy statement.

Not only did the committee take much longer in its deliberations in the Republican Eightieth Congress, as the Senator from Arizona has stated, but this year we have had an inauguration, which we did not have 2 years ago, and none of the committees could begin functioning until after the inauguration of the President of the United States.

The Republican Congress not only gave the proposed changes longer consideration in the committee, but after reporting it to the Senate permitted it to

linger on the calendar for 2 years without ever making a simple motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Now the same men who had control of the last Senate, and who did not make any effort to press the change in the rule, bitterly complain because they cannot rush the matter to a quick conclusion.

The Senator from Arizona has handled this resolution with his usual diligence. He has brought it to a conclusion in the committee, and threatens to bring the resolution to the floor at some time in the very near future. I do not believe the Senate will discharge so diligent a committee. As has been correctly said, it is a matter of fundamental courtesy always shown Senators to allow them a reasonable time in which to read the hearings, for example, or refresh their minds, or make some collateral investigation of a matter brought before a committee.

Certainly the Senator from Arizona has not been derelict in his duty. He has expedited the committee's consideration of the resolution at such a pace that some of us who are opposed to it feel we have almost had it rammed down our throats. Of course, he did not accept the rather unusual proposition that a matter of this importance be presented to the Senate without any hearings at all, but he went as far as he could in that direction and confined the hearings to Members of the Senate. Only Senators could appear as witnesses. He has now closed the hearings, and because he has allowed Members who wished it a week's time to study this important matter, he is threatened with a resolution to discharge his committee. I would that the parliamentary situation under the rules of the Senate permitted me to file some kind of resolution that would force the committee to go into this important question more thoroughly. The Senator is always fair. In this instance I think, if he has erred at all, it has been on the side of pressing this matter, rather, to this point.

Mr. HAYDEN. It may be a habit of mine to try to perform as soon as I conveniently can any work that may be assigned to me in order that I may take up other duties. I felt in this instance that the Senators were busy with their work on other committees, and that they should not be asked to devote more time than was absolutely necessary in attending the sessions of the committee. I will say that the hearings were most interesting and should be read by Members of the Senate who could not find the time to be present.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would ask whether the Senator from Arizona has concluded?

Mr. HAYDEN. I have concluded.

ORDER DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next order of business is the calling of the calendar.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the calling of the calendar be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORITY TO REPORT BILL

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may be authorized, during the adjournment following today's session, to report the export control bill (S. 548), and that it may be taken up for consideration Monday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REGULAR ARMY AND AIR CORPS
NOMINATIONS

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent to report from the Committee on Armed Services numerous routine promotions in the Regular Army and in the Air Corps. The Air Corps is the new arm of the Military Establishment, and has had to be reorganized in the last 2 years.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the reports will be received.

Mr. TYDINGS. I also ask unanimous consent, as in executive session, that these routine promotions be confirmed, and that the President be notified.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, do I correctly understand from the chairman of the Armed Services Committee that there was no objection in the committee, and that so far as the chairman knows there is no objection to any of the nominations?

Mr. TYDINGS. The committee reported them unanimously, and there was not a single objection to any of them. Moreover, they are all routine promotions to fill up the Regular Army and the Air Corps, as provided by Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed, as in executive session, and the President will be immediately notified.

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, out of order, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the resolution.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 54) as follows:

Resolved, That Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., of Washington, D. C., be, and he is hereby, elected Chaplain of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to, and Dr. Harris is chosen as the Chaplain of the Senate.

SUPPORT PRICE ON MILK

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, someone has stated that the politicians seem to have selected profit as public enemy No. 1. I can assure those who listen to me that profit is fast going out of the milk picture. In Wisconsin and in many other States, this is becoming so evident that recently there met in Chicago the representatives of seven different milk-producing States, namely, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois. Those partici-

pating in that meeting came to the conclusion that the Government must immediately take action to support milk prices. Let me, as I have done on other occasions, state the situation concretely. In Wisconsin the milk prices at the present time are about \$2.80 a hundred pounds. There are approximately 48½ quarts of milk to the hundred pounds, which makes the price about 6 cents a quart. When it is considered that we have a 60-cent dollar, it means that the farmer receives about 3.6 cents per quart, based on the 100-cent dollar.

Mr. President, we are very much concerned about labor; we are very much concerned about repealing the Taft-Hartley Act, and we are very much concerned about taxes. Yes, I know that some folks are very much concerned about giving China several billion dollars more, and of course we are concerned about continuing our \$6,000,000,000 or \$7,000,000,000 appropriation for Europe. What I am asking, Mr. President, is not that we shall fail to give appropriate evaluation to these subjects, but we should evaluate them in view of the fact that the States I have mentioned constitute, along with several others, the backbone of this country, the Mississippi Valley; and in view of the well-established fact that the prosperity of the farmer means the prosperity of the Nation, we had better make sure we do not injure the Nation's backbone. If we want economic health, we had better see to it that the milk farmers, comprising the largest segment of the farm industry, do not have their incomes sabotaged. It may be said the State of Wisconsin is about 50-percent industrial and 50-percent agricultural. Everyone knows the economic health of the villages and cities of my State, as well as of other States, depends upon the good, sound, economic health of the farmer. It depends upon the economic current flowing from the farm to the cities and villages, and from them, back to the farm.

So, today I ask, What is the Government going to do about it? I read in the newspaper last night an intimation that the Secretary of Agriculture was going to do something. I hope he will. I have no criticism. I have on my lips a prayer of hope that he will take immediate action, pursuant to the authority he has, to support the price of dairy products, to the end that the farmer may at least obtain the cost of production and a reasonable return for his investment and labor.

Let me repeat what I have many times said before on the floor of the Senate, that there is good Scriptural authority for what I am asking at this time. Paul, the great metaphysician, said:

If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than the infidel.

So, while it may be well to look after strangers and look into distant continents and see the problems there, we had better get a new set of glasses and look at our local problems. It might be well for us to pause and consider our obligations to "our house" and how to build it strong morally, economically, and

spiritually, instead of constantly looking into distant lands for an opportunity to do good.

Mr. President, the time is not far distant when there may be restated in this country the fact that persons who look to their own are not all to be placed in the category of "damned isolationists." After all, the best market in the world is in America, if we keep our economic current sound and healthy. There is no reflection on those who want to be good Samaritans abroad. There is a reflection, however, on those who do not sustain their own, who will not look after their own.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. McCARTHY. Am I correct in the statement that if we should support milk production at 90 percent of parity we actually would not add 1 cent to the milk bill of the citizens? Milk is now selling at retail for 18 or 20 cents a quart, so that a support of the milk price at 90 percent of parity which would be about 3.11 per hundred or less than 7 cents per quart would not add 1 cent to the milk bill of the consumer. Is that correct?

Mr. WILEY. I think it is substantially correct. Of course the question of parity is one which I do not care to enter into at this time, because there is a question of a restatement of it. There is a question of whether it is possible later to evaluate parity, taking into consideration market prices on the east coast, where the farmer is receiving from \$4.50 to \$5 a hundred, whereas in Wisconsin, he is receiving but \$2.80. We send our powdered milk, rich in butterfat and ice-cream fats, to the East. I am thinking of the common-sense rule that "the labor is worthy of his hire." I know of no one who labors more diligently and industriously than does the farmer; and for his labor he should receive at least the cost of production, plus a reasonable return.

I have further comments to make—

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. McCARTHY. First, let me say that I think the dairy farmers are fortunate in one respect, in that we now have a Secretary of Agriculture who seems to have an intelligent grasp of the problems of the dairy farmers. Is it not a correct statement that, while there is a temporary surplus of manufactured milk products, unless the price is supported many farmers will be forced to sell their dairy herds for beef, and that when that happens, ultimately persons in the cities who are buying cheese, butter, and milk will have to pay much more than would be the case if we were now to adopt a sensible support program? Would the Senator say that is correct?

Mr. WILEY. I think my colleague has made a substantially correct statement, except that I would not say that there is a surplus of milk products. I would say that there is a fault in our distribution system.

A short time ago I was present at a reception and was told by persons from

New York and from this great city that they had gone from store to store and could not obtain Wisconsin cheese. There is something wrong about that situation. It may have something to do with the present prices.

I am speaking for the farmer. He must have relief, because, considering the 60-cent dollar, and the costs amounting to \$2.80 a hundred, we can see what the farmer is receiving. The farmer's problem is not simply failure to get a good price; his problem is in failing to obtain labor. It is further complicated by the fact that for everything he buys, his machinery and supplies, and other items, he must pay increased prices. The cost of labor has increased 400 percent over what he used to pay, and in order to meet that change in the situation, he must have machinery. I used the illustration several days ago, of the tractor which could be bought for \$1,000, including some other equipment, but which has gone up in price to approximately \$2,600. He is thus caught in a squeeze, which may mean, as suggested by my colleague, a lessening of the milk herds of the Nation. That means not only depletion of the soil but also ruinous devaluation of farms, a loss in taxable property, and more and more of a centralization of population in the cities. So it is a vicious circle. We are asking that the Government take action in connection with that downward trend.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, the price to the Wisconsin farmer has decreased from \$4.50 to approximately \$2.80, but in spite of that tremendous decrease, of 35 or 40 percent, actually the price to the consumer of liquid milk has not changed at all. The individual buying 1 or 2 quarts of milk a day is not benefited at all by the reduction in the price. All the dairy farmers are asking is that their business be stabilized to at least the same degree as that at which other branches of farming are stabilized. In other words, we have placed a support price under corn, flax, wheat, and other commodities but not under milk. The dairy farmers are merely asking for the same consideration. Is that correct?

Mr. WILEY. I again say that the statement of my colleague is substantially correct. In some places the price of milk to the consumer has been reduced 1 cent a quart. In other words, the price may have been 19 cents, and it has gone to 18 cents, the farmer receiving approximately 5 cents for his milk. That is a point which was never made clear to many people in the cities, who did not comprehend the problems of the farmer. Particularly in the last campaign, the farmer was held up as a gouger in certain places, and he was also told that his prices would be kept up. Both statements have proved to be fallacious.

Mr. President, the first point my colleague made was as to the price, and I have answered that. What was the second point?

Mr. McCARTHY. The dairy farmers are not asking for anything which the other branches of agriculture have not

already received. In other words, our dairy farmers are merely saying, "You have stabilized the price of corn, the price of wheat, the price of tobacco; we merely ask now that you do the same for the dairy industry you have long since done for other branches of agriculture."

I should like to make it clear that what I am saying is not intended as criticism of our present Secretary of Agriculture. I think he has a more intelligent grasp of the problem of the dairy farmer than any Secretary of Agriculture has had for a long time—excluding, of course, the junior Senator from New Mexico, who was Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in speaking on this subject I am not merely speaking for the dairy farmer. I am speaking for what might be called the public interest. I have already stated, first, that the backbone of the Middle West is the dairy farmer, and when the farmers of Illinois met a few days ago—and I see the distinguished senior Senator of Illinois smiling—they joined in the demand for the constructive action I have asked to have taken by the administration.

Mr. President, I am not merely speaking for the dairy farmers. I say that when there is any segment of our society that is very ill, the disease transmits itself to every other segment; and when such an important segment as the dairy farmers, who, by virtue of their industry being what it is, have no control over their prices, cannot fix their prices, it might be said they are in a hole; and in view of the dairy industry being the largest segment among the farm industries of the United States, and in view of the fact that it produces the food that is best for human kind, it is not asking favoritism of the Government; it is merely asking a "fair deal," and that, I understand, is the slogan of the new administration. I would say give it a square deal, and see that adequate prices are provided.

Mr. President, I shall now return to the remarks I had prepared, which will not be long.

We now have an opportunity to do good for our own—and I am using the phrase so often employed among the do-gooders—for the dairy farmer is of our house, and I am not one of those who want to deny the faith and be worse than an infidel. Oh, I know it probably does not have very much noise appeal, as do some of these other ideas that are being thrown into the political jackpot to gain the attention of the electorate, but I know, Mr. President, it has in it a thing of substance that goes to the question of maintaining the vitality of the Nation.

Mr. President, recently there appeared in the Evening Star an editorial entitled "Mr. Truman Pays a Debt." It was a very good editorial, which I ask to have printed at the end of my remarks. It relates to what lengths the administration is willing to go to pay its obligation to the labor leaders of this country. If any Senators have not read this editorial, they should because it is very pertinent to this issue.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator

from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, there was a segment of our dairy farmers that voted for Mr. Truman because they had been made to fear that "if the Republicans get in it will result in a deterioration of dairy prices." I know whereof I speak, because many in my own State, while they voted the State Republican ticket, had been made to fear on this subject and voted for Mr. Truman. The farmers are asking in this case for no special privilege, they are asking that they get at least the cost of production out of the goods they produce and which mean so much to the health and the vitality of the Nation.

Mr. President, if one could think of producing anything for 6 cents a quart or less—that is, a whole quart, not a fifth, as in the case of something else I might mention—could one think of producing anything comparable to milk for 5 cents a quart, or 6 cents a quart? Yet here is the best food in the world, nature's food, full of the rich substance of butterfat, full of the great mineral and food requirements that we must have in our bodies, and it is all for 6 cents. Of course, purchasers pay more, because of handling charges and distribution charges. They pay anywhere from 18 to 21 cents.

Now, my good friends of the opposition, if you feel you owe a debt for that fear propaganda that was interjected into the campaign—no, I will not say that, I will say if you feel that the producers of this great food have a right to the cost of production and a little bit in addition, is there not more involved than even paying a debt? There is a question of maintaining the national economy.

Mr. President, I do not want to see a return of that condition, a condition which really resulted in my being sent to the Senate, a condition when there were foreclosures, when I sold the milk from my own farm at from 95 cents to \$1.25 a hundred, when farms were being foreclosed by the thousands, by governments and by insurance companies, when men were cracking up because they saw what they had accumulated go out the window. Mr. President, that was from 1933 up to the time when the war came on this Nation, and that farm situation continued. I do not want to see a repetition of that. The Government owes an obligation, and I want to see that obligation discharged.

EXHIBIT 1

MR. TRUMAN PAYS A DEBT

The President's version of a new labor law, drafted in consultation with union lawyers, reveals a distressing willingness to bow to the demands of the labor bosses.

This bill makes a mockery of any rights which employers might be supposed to have. Except in one tiny area, it gives the green light to unions to take whatever they can get by the use of economic force, and, finally, it does not protect the public against strikes designed to attain a union objective by depriving the Nation of some essential commodity or service. Small wonder that the administration men in the Senate are trying to railroad the bill through without adequate hearings, for it is not a measure which can meet the test of full and honest scrutiny.

The Taft-Hartley Act, which has been condemned in emotional terms because it cannot be substantially discredited by any factual showing, tried to bring about some balance between unions and industry. It sought to equalize the one-sided relationship that grew out of the original Wagner Act. This new bill repeals the Taft-Hartley Act and revives the Wagner Act in an amended form which promises to be more unjust to industry than was the original law. The Taft-Hartley Act assumed that employers and employees were entitled to equality under the law. The President's bill clearly repudiates that assumption, and stands on the premise that unions should have special and favored treatment. As an illustration, the President will lift all restraints on political spending by his union political allies. But the ban on political contributions by corporations and banks would be continued in effect.

The President's bill recognizes only two improper union practices. These are certain types of jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts designed to maintain a proscribed jurisdictional strike, and even in this drastically limited area the remedies proposed are so time-consuming that, for practical purposes, they are apt to prove ineffective.

On the larger issue of strikes which threaten the life of the Nation the President's bill is deplorably inadequate. In this respect the Taft-Hartley law offered little enough—at best, an 80-day stay of a crippling strike through resort to the unjunction process. The President's bill knocks out any appeal to the courts. It provides only that when a dispute threatens the national health or safety the President may issue a proclamation calling upon the parties to stay on the job for 30 days. It says that the parties "shall" observe this proclamation, but there is nothing which requires them to do so. It is further provided that the President appoint a fact-finding board which would investigate the dispute and make recommendations for settlement. The bill does not require either party to accept the recommendations.

In practical effect this would mean that the White House would be back in the business of mediating major labor disputes. We have had unhappy experience with that procedure in the past, and if this bill becomes law we will have more unhappy experiences in the future. Presumably, the Government could bring enough pressure to bear to compel an employer to accept a fact-finding body's recommendation. But it has been amply demonstrated that the Government, without the aid of the Federal courts, cannot similarly coerce a strong union. So, as a practical matter, what Mr. Truman proposes is that the Government be disarmed as the representative of all the people when their welfare is threatened by a strike.

There are a variety of other things wrong with the President's bill. Among these are the devices to return the Conciliation Service to the Labor Department, to knock out State bans on the closed shop, to cut down the general counsel of the Labor Board, and to lift the curbs on Communist domination of unions. Fortunately, however, the bill cannot be fastened on the country without Senate approval. As it stands, it represents a handsome payment by the President of his political debt to organized labor. But the Members of the Senate are not under the same political obligation. They are free to examine all of the provisions of the measure and to debate them fully. This will be done, and that debate will be one which the people of this country would be well advised to follow with close attention.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CENTENNIAL

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, on Saturday, February 5, there will be observed

throughout the world, by alumni of the University of Wisconsin, founders' day—honoring that day 100 years ago when the first university class assembled for instruction at Madison.

I feel that I would be remiss if I did not invite the attention of my colleagues and of the Nation to the 100 candles in the birthday cake of this great State university. It is not only a natural pride that any legislator would feel for the State university of his own particular State, his alma mater, which prompts these remarks. Rather, it is the fact that the University of Wisconsin has achieved a fame for pioneering in higher education, which is the pride not only of the citizens of the Badger State but of all the 48 States.

The brilliant achievements of the university in the field of education, of science, of the arts, of political science, of technology, of agriculture, are so many in number and so diverse, that it would require volumes for me to give them appropriate description. In this connection, Mr. President, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the Sunday, January 30, 1949, centennial section published in the Wisconsin State Journal and in the Madison Capital Times—a brilliant edition of which any American newspaper might well be proud.

To the faculty and students of the University of Wisconsin, we bid Godspeed in celebration of this one hundredth anniversary and in entering the second century of progress for the good of mankind. As far back as last June, I pointed out the many celebrations which are being and have been held in connection with this centennial, and I am glad to add these few additional words of comment in tribute to a great university, a leader among universities, and a great educational tradition of freedom, of adventure, of going forward—the University of Wisconsin.

TRANSFER OF BUSHNELL GENERAL HOSPITAL NEAR BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, I reported favorably, earlier today, Senate bill 170, with an amendment. The bill authorizes and directs the Administrator of the War Assets Administration to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, for use by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a vocational school for Indian children and a center for housing and training adult Indians for off-reservation employment and placement, the property known as the Bushnell General Hospital, near Brigham City, Utah. The Indians in question are Navajo Indians. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the bill. I may say again that the bill was reported from the committee unanimously. There was no objection to it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, do I correctly understand from the Senator that time is of the essence; that if the bill is not acted upon promptly it will be of no particular value?

Mr. HOEY. That is true. Unless the transfer is made in time so that an ap-

propriation can be made to take care of the school this year, it will not be of any benefit to the 22,000 Navajo Indian school children who will be served by this transfer and by converting the property into a vocational school property.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have no objection.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 170) to authorize the transfer of certain property to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the word "Interior," to insert "without reimbursement or transfer of funds."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Administrator of the War Assets Administration is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, without reimbursement or transfer of funds, for use by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a vocational school for Indian children and a center for housing and training adult Indians for off-reservation employment and placement, the property known as the Bushnell General Hospital near Brigham City, Box Elder County, Utah, comprising 298.5 acres, more or less, together with roads, buildings, and other betterments thereon.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to take over the property as soon as Congress has appropriated the necessary funds to provide for alterations, maintenance, and operation.

TRIAL OF JOSEF CARDINAL MINDSZENTY, PRIMATE OF HUNGARY

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, more than a month ago the Communist-dominated Government of Hungary announced the arrest of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, primate of that country, on suspicion of plotting against the Government, spying, treason, and black-market dealings.

On December 29, 1948, the Honorable Robert A. Lovett, the then Acting Secretary of State, denounced the arrest as "a sickening sham," terming it the culmination of a long series of oppressive acts by the Hungarian Government against personal freedoms, human freedoms, and now religious freedom.

Mr. Lovett declared that the charges upon which the cardinal's arrest allegedly were based were patently false, and that the unwarranted arrest indicated what the attitude of the Hungarian Government is toward the liberties to which the rest of the world attaches the greatest importance.

In a statement issued on December 28 by the National Lutheran Council, in New York, the Reverend Dr. Paul C. Empe, executive director, asserted that the cardinal's arrest was consistent with the policy of the Hungarian Government, which seeks to dominate and control every area of church life in that country. Lutherans throughout the world, Dr.

Emple added, deplore this additional instance of persecution of the Church of Hungary, and sympathize sincerely with the unfortunate victims of persecution behind the iron curtain.

Mr. President, now the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty is to begin. From advance notices already made public it is a foregone conclusion what the verdict will be. As a sequel to a travesty of justice it can be expected that the sentence will be either death or a lengthy term of imprisonment.

No stone is being left unturned, from all available accounts, in the efforts to remove this defender of democracy permanently from the Hungarian scene. The "sickening sham" of his arrest, so vigorously protested on behalf of our Government by Acting Secretary of State Lovett, will pale into insignificance, foreign sources tell us, in comparison with the shameless mockery of justice now starting to function.

Mr. President, the program of suppression against the Hungarian primate has followed a familiar pattern. First, a policy of attempted intimidation, culminating in the arrest of his secretary, followed by the merciless "questioning" of that unlucky person to obtain a "confession" that would involve his superior. Then the arrest of the cardinal, on trumped-up charges of suspicion—suspicion, mind you—of plotting against the Government, of spying, treason, and, ridiculous to relate, of black-market dealings.

It must be admitted that the Communist leadership made frantic efforts to avoid arresting the outstanding religious figure in the nation. They had tried to still his voice by forbidding him to appear at public gatherings, except in church; they had banned the Catholic Youth groups; they had arrested his priests; they had prohibited religious processions, and ordered the discontinuance of all but a few minor church publications.

Was it for plotting, or treason, or black market operations, that Cardinal Mindszenty was arrested? Or was it because, as the correspondent of the London Times reported, that "The only surviving center of opposition (to the illegal Communist government) was the Catholic Church under the leadership of the primate of Hungary, Cardinal Mindszenty"?

Was it because the Moscow-trained occupation officials found him, as the Nazi occupation forces earlier had found him, a focal point and unyielding symbol of resistance to despotism, when they, too, were forced to carry him off to prison to still his potent denunciation of tyranny?

The world knows by now how to evaluate correctly the "confessions" gained from Communist prisoners, by their unique and ingenious methods. Already, it is reported, the cardinal has "confessed" and talk of drugs is heard, new drugs that deaden the consciousness, and make the person under questioning ready to admit anything the torturers demand of him.

Now, the news from Hungary says, petitions are being circulated among workers and peasants demanding the utmost in punishment for Cardinal Mindszenty. Thousands undoubtedly will sign them,

for to disobey would involve serious, even tragic, consequences.

Further these accurate reports say, a special tribunal is set up for the trial, composed entirely of judges whose hopes for future preference rest solely upon their subservience to the Communist regime. Indeed, a meeting of influential Communist leaders already has been held, we are told, to determine upon the sentence to be imposed at the conclusion of the farcical proceedings.

The end of this latest attempt to eradicate, by violence, all opposition to the illegal government of Hungary may be foreseen. The very violence used is a confession of fear and of impotence on the part of Hungary's oppressors. Instead of stilling the voice of justice and freedom, however, it will engrave indelibly on the hearts of freedom-loving people everywhere, we may be confident, the unforgettable words of courage and good will with which he addressed the people of his country in his final pastoral, which was broadcast to the people of Hungary by the Voice of America when suppressed by the Communist officials.

I stand for God, church, and my country—

The intrepid cardinal declared.

I pray for the world of justice and brotherly love; I pray for those who, in the words of my Master, know not what they are doing. I forgive them with all my heart.

Every American, who values the freedoms which are his precious birthright, will protest this latest Communist move to crush all opposition and particularly to still the voice of religion, the only vocal force abroad now standing in the path of complete Communist conquest. We must condemn such an attack on free institutions.

Because it depicts so clearly the true meaning of events in Hungary revolving around Cardinal Mindszenty, I ask unanimous consent to have published in the body of the RECORD, at this point in my remarks, an excerpt from an editorial in America, issue of January 8, 1949, entitled "The Challenge of Mindszenty."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE CHALLENGE OF MINDSZENTY

In arresting Cardinal Mindszenty, the Communists are clearly making a test of strength. They have done what Hitler dared not do in Germany. If their brazen action passes uncensored by a world-wide movement of revulsion and protest, the Communists will know that they can affront the conscience of the world and get away with it. The whole world must rally to Mindszenty's defense. Said the cardinal himself in his statement of November 16: "Two of my predecessors fell on the field of battle; two were dispossessed of all they had * * * John Vitez (fifteenth century) was thrown into jail; Martinuzzi fell at the hands of assassins, hired by the mighty ones of his day (1551) * * * and Pazmany (1616-37), the greatest of all, was sent into exile. * * * But of all my predecessors, no one stood as bereft of means of defense as I do." This is not a juncture where any believers in justice can say it is none of their concern. Here is a question of a naked show of force—godless tyranny against man's spiritual nature. Through Cardinal Mindszenty communism is striking at the spiritual nerve of the West—

at those religious values which are the West's strongest defense against totalitarian atheism. All who believe in these values will join with the world's Catholics to protest the injustice which is being staged in Hungary today.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 136) making a further appropriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bill and joint resolution were each read twice by their titles, and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 128. A bill to provide that acreage planted to cotton in 1949 shall not be used in computing cotton acreage allotments for any subsequent year; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. J. Res. 136. Joint resolution making a further appropriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

William McChesney Martin, Jr., of New York, N. Y., to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and

John B. Dunlap, of Texas, to be collector of internal revenue for the second district of Texas.

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Dean Rusk, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State;

Louis F. Blanchard, of New Mexico, and several other Foreign Service staff officers, for appointment as consuls and a Foreign Service officer; and

Ralph H. Ackerman, of California, and sundry other persons for appointment and promotion in the Foreign Service.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

Paul Fremont-Smith and sundry other candidates for appointment in the regular corps of the Public Health Service.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

Dewey G. Rushford and Gordon D. Scott, to be ensigns in the Coast and Geodetic Survey; and

George F. Hicks and sundry other officers for promotion in the United States Coast Guard.

By Mr. MAYBANK, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Frank A. Southard, Jr., of Ithaca, N. Y., to be United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund to fill an existing vacancy.

By Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Donald F. Carpenter, of Connecticut, to be Chairman of the Munitions Board, to which office he was appointed during the recess of the Senate; and

Karl T. Compton, of Massachusetts, to be Chairman of the Research and Development Board, to which office he was appointed during the recess of the Senate.

NOMINATION OF JESSE M. DONALDSON TO BE POSTMASTER GENERAL—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service I report favorably the nomination of Jesse M. Donaldson, of Illinois, to be Postmaster General. The committee decided unanimously that Mr. Donaldson's nomination should be confirmed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and placed on the Executive Calendar.

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—NOMINATION PREVIOUSLY PASSED OVER

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James M. Mitchell to be a Civil Service Commissioner, which nomination had been previously passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Edward H. Foley, Jr., to be Under Secretary of the Treasury.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John S. Graham to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of George B. Gillin to be Superintendent of the Mint of the United States at San Francisco, Calif.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Gilroy Roberts to be Engraver in the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of George McGill to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Daniel A. Bolich to be Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John J. Fitzpatrick to be collector

of internal revenue for the district of Connecticut.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Ralph W. Cripe to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Indiana.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Stuart L. Crenshaw to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Virginia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John H. Alsmiller to be collector of customs for district No. 42, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William H. Burke, Jr., to be collector of customs for district No. 4, with headquarters at Boston, Mass.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Tully Garner to be collector of customs for district No. 23, with headquarters at Laredo, Tex.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Charles F. Murphy to be comptroller of customs, with headquarters at Boston, Mass.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

That completes the Executive Calendar.

Without objection, the President will be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed today.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF

The Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations I report favorably House Joint Resolution 136, making a further appropriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. The joint resolution calls for an additional appropriation of \$500,000 for the relief of sufferers in the storm-stricken areas of the West.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the report will be received.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 136) making a further appropriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Vice President be authorized to sign, after the adjournment of the Senate today, bills and joint resolutions which have been examined and found truly enrolled.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM—ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President—
Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.
Mr. SALTONSTALL. I inquire what is expected to be taken up on Monday next?

Mr. LUCAS. We hope to take up on Monday next a bill which is expected to be reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, dealing with export and import controls. I am sure that the committee will file the report. It has already obtained unanimous consent to file the report during the adjournment, in the hope that the Senate can consider it on Monday.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. May I ask also when the majority leader expects the calendar to be called?

Mr. LUCAS. I presume that sometime next week the calendar will be called.

I now move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, February 7, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 3, 1949:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

J. Rives Childs, of Virginia, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Saudi Arabia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named officer for appointment to the permanent grade of captain for limited duty in the Marine Corps:

Cecil E. Anderson

The following-named officer for appointment to the permanent grade of first lieutenant for limited duty in the Marine Corps:

William Fellner

The following-named officer for appointment to the permanent grade of second lieutenant for limited duty in the Marine Corps:

William H. Howard

The following-named citizen (contract NROTC student) for appointment to the permanent grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps:

Raymond R. Rall, Jr., a citizen of Pennsylvania.

The following-named midshipmen for appointment to the permanent grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps:

Samuel E. Englehart

William F. Saunders, Jr.

The following-named former Regular officer for appointment to the permanent grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps:

Warren J. Skvaril

The following-named officer for appointment to the permanent grade of commissioned warrant officer in the Marine Corps:

Harold K. Jackson

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 3, 1949:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

James M. Mitchell to be a Civil Service Commissioner. (Appointed during the last recess of the Senate.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Edward H. Foley, Jr., to be Under Secretary of the Treasury.
John S. Graham to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

George B. Gillin to be Superintendent of the Mint of the United States at San Francisco, Calif.
Gilroy Roberts to be Engraver in the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

George McGill to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for a term expiring June 16, 1954.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Daniel A. Bolich to be Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE

John J. Fitzpatrick to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Connecticut.

Ralph W. Cripe to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Indiana, to fill an existing vacancy.

Stuart L. Crenshaw to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Virginia, to fill an existing vacancy.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

John H. Alsmiller to be collector of customs for customs collection, district No. 42, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky.

William H. Burke, Jr., to be collector of customs for customs collection, district No. 4, with headquarters at Boston, Mass. (Reappointment.)

Tully Garner, to be collector of customs for customs collection, district No. 23, with headquarters at Laredo, Tex. (Now serving under temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS

Charles F. Murphy to be comptroller of customs, with headquarters at Boston, Mass.

IN THE ARMY

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

The following-named persons for appointment in the Medical and Dental Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade and corps specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.) and title II of the act of August 5, 1947 (Public Law 365, 80th Cong.):

To be majors

William A. Collins, Jr., MC, O340156.
George A. Peck, MC O23567.

To be captains

Marvin D. Blackburn, Jr., MC, O447156.
Charles I. Bryans, Jr., MC, O464805.
Slaters M. Dozier, MC, O436387.
Ian N. J. Eggeling, MC, O518418.
Kermit H. Gruberg, MC, O437490.
Royce E. House, MC, O391211.
James B. Hutchinson, MC, O1765131.
Fred E. Jenkins, MC, O470023.
Thomas P. Jernigan III, MC, O470996.
Frank H. Ketcham, DC, O469419.
Grady W. Phillips, MC, O1735667.
Frank K. Raymond, MC, O391287.
Albert K. Schoenbucher, MC, O440171.
William Stone, MC, O430283.

To be first lieutenants

Ellsworth C. Alvord, Jr., MC, O1727381.
Marshall B. Atkinson, MC, O1787024.
William P. Barron, MC.
George W. Blair, Jr., MC.
William J. Blake, MC.
Norman E. Brodeur, MC, O1704751.
James W. Carson, DC.
John J. Carter, MC.
Frank J. Cozzetto, MC.
Norman Fisher, MC, O947150.
Charles F. Ford, MC.

George E. Gorleau, MC, O1727332.
Carl L. Hansen, Jr., MC, O935824.
Thomas L. Hendrix, MC, O1786167.
Ernest E. House, DC.
Laurence S. Jackson, MC, O1727035.
Albert R. Jones, Jr., MC.
Roger A. Juel, MC, O484893.
Richard L. Kasper, MC.
Marvin M. Keirns, MC, O1747040.
Evan L. Lewis, MC, O474583.
Frank W. Little, MC.
Harold T. McIver, MC, O1736104.
Robert D. McKnight, MC.
James L. McNeill, MC.
Richard E. Ogborn, MC, O1767593.
Gerald A. Orken, MC, O1736075.
Edwin E. Pontius, MC.
James A. Reilly, Jr., MC.
Robert W. Saunderson, Jr., MC.
Evan W. Schear, MC, O1746681.
Gene S. Smith, MC.
Martin A. Swerdlow, MC.
Lonis L. Schurter, MC, O1776295.
John B. Selby, MC.
John B. Sheffer, MC.
Ralph F. Shirer, MC, O1776174.
James G. Stouffer, MC.
William W. Thompson, MC.
Edward J. Tomsovic, MC.
Harry J. Umlauf, MC, O1727442.
William P. Walton, MC, O1786501.
John Watt, Jr., MC.
George C. Weinland, MC.
Edwin J. Westfall, MC.
John C. Wilsey, MC.
Kent T. Woodward, MC.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grade specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

To be first lieutenant

Paul J. Kovar, O387604.

To be second lieutenant

Hubert M. Nicholson, Jr.

The following-named person for appointment in the Women's Army Corps, Regular Army, in the grade of first lieutenant, under the provisions of Public Law 625, Eightieth Congress, June 12, 1948. (This person was previously given recess appointment in the grade of second lieutenant in error.) Appointment of the individual will not exceed authorization for the Women's Army Corps, as established by Public Law 625:

Irma V. Bouton, L228827.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Army Nurse Corps, Regular Army, in the grade specified under the provisions of Public Law 36, Eightieth Congress:

To be second lieutenants

Primrose M. Gifford, N737952.
Sara C. Mooney, N763056.
Theresa R. Cardillo, N794154.
Marjorie R. Samson, N792133.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

The nominations of Leland Francis Adair and others for promotions in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, which were confirmed today, may be found in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 24, 1949, beginning with the name of Leland Francis Adair, O41473, appearing on page 499 and ending with the name of Marian York, N81, which appears on page 512.

IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

APPOINTMENTS IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for appointment to the positions indicated under the provisions of section 504 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

Lt. Gen. Elwood Richard Quesada, AO16731, Air Force of the United States (brigadier

general, U. S. Air Force), to be special assistant to the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, for Reserve forces, with the rank of lieutenant general, with rank from October 1, 1947.

Lt. Gen. Curtis Emerson LeMay, AO17917, Air Force of the United States (major general, U. S. Air Force), to be commanding general, Strategic Air Command, United States Air Force, with the rank of lieutenant general, with rank from October 1, 1947.

Col. Reginald Carl Harmon, AO28796, Air Force of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Air Force), for appointment as Judge Advocate General, United States Air Force, with the rank of major general, for the period of 4 years beginning September 8, 1948, under the provisions of Public Law 775, Eightieth Congress.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE AIR FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 515, OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947

To be major generals

Richard Cox Coupland, AO9792.
Kenneth Perry McNaughton, AO16491, Air Force of the United States.
Thomas Sarsfield Power, AO17854, Air Force of the United States.
Robert Whitney Burns, AO17961, Air Force of the United States.
Carl Amandus Brandt, AO18171, Air Force of the United States.

To be brigadier generals

Abraham Robert Ginsburgh, AO9747.
Wallace Gordon Smith, AO11471.
James Francis Joseph Early, AO15212.
James Elbert Briggs, AO17103.
Howard Graham Bunker, AO17200.
Walter Campbell Sweeney, Jr., AO18080.
Millard Lewis AO18163.
Robert Broussard Landry AO18868.
Pierpont Morgan Hamilton AO900788.
John Bevier Ackerman AO18706.

(NOTE.—Prior to being placed on their present assignments, Lieutenant Generals Quesada and LeMay were assigned as commanding general, Tactical Air Command, and commanding general, United States Air Forces in Europe, respectively. All of the officers named on this nomination received recess appointments to the positions and/or grades indicated, except Col. John B. Ackerman AO18706, United States Air Force.)

PROMOTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The nominations of Robert Philip Alston et al., for promotion in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of sections 502, 508, and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, which were confirmed today, may be found in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 27, 1949, beginning with the name of Robert Philip Alston, AO29057, appearing on page 633, and ending with the name of Daniel Warren Wolf, AO50517, which appears on page 638.

The nominations of Theodore Roosevelt Hikel et al., for promotion in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of sections 502, 508, and 518 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, which were confirmed today, may be found in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 27, 1949, beginning with the name of Theodore Roosevelt Hikel, AO29782, appearing on page 604, and ending with the name of Carl George Yeaton, AO56608, which appears on page 633.

THE OFFICERS NAMED HEREIN FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE AIR FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 38 OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT AS AMENDED

To be major general

Maj. Gen. George Griffin Finch AO180579, to date from November 22, 1948.

To be brigadier generals of the line

Brig. Gen. Lawrence Coffin Ames AO131519, to date from April 29, 1948.

Brig. Gen. Harry Crutcher, Jr., AO300541, to date from May 23, 1948.

Brig. Gen. Hillford Richard Wallace, AO224721, to date from April 13, 1948.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father of mankind, amid the contradictory currents of this day, teach us that faith which will keep us strong and patient; which will lift us above the need of praise, and stresses works rather than words.

Make manifest unto us the wonder of our privilege of working together for the common good. Under all conditions, may our country be first on the honor roll of the world. O sustain us by Thy strength, inspired by the ageless truth that right makes might, and eternal truth is the only sword. In the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

THE LATE DEAN M. GILLESPIE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, those of us who served with the Honorable Dean M. Gillespie in the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses heard with profound sorrow of his untimely death on February 2, 1949.

Mr. Gillespie was elected to the House March 7, 1944, at a special election held in the First District of Colorado to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Honorable Lawrence Lewis. Mr. Gillespie was reelected to the Seventy-ninth Congress, and served as a member of the Appropriations Committee.

I knew Mr. Gillespie for many years. He was a great business and community leader. He truly represented the personal opportunity and private-enterprise efforts offered to young men everywhere under our form of government. He organized and managed many business enterprises—all of them successfully. He was a tireless worker with abundant energy—a friendly man who respected and appreciated those with whom he worked and cooperated. He had great courage and boldly stood foursquare on great issues which he knew and understood could not be compromised.

Mr. Gillespie was born in Salina, Kans., May 3, 1884, a son of a pioneer physician. He moved to Denver, Colo., in 1905 and went into business for himself. At his death he was president of the Dean Gillespie & Co.; vice president and treasurer of Bluhill Foods Corp. of Denver; president, Motoroyal Oil Co., Denver. He was a member of the Denver Rotary, Denver Athletic Club; member of Society of Automotive Engineers, Society for Research of Meteorites, and Society of

American Military Engineers. He also was an Elk, Mason, and a Shriner.

Greatly appreciating his high qualities of citizenship, loving and admiring his character and personality, all of his friends and associates of the Congress pause a moment to pay tribute to this great American. And to his daughters and grandchildren we extend our deepest and most sincere sympathy.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARSALIS].

Mr. MARSALIS. Mr. Speaker, I learned with deep regret yesterday of the death of Dean Gillespie, a former Member of this body. While it was not my privilege to have had a personal acquaintanceship with Mr. Gillespie during his lifetime, I did know him as one of the outstanding business and political leaders of the State of Colorado. His business activities reached into nearly every section of the State and in my district there were large billboards that advertised the Dean Gillespie & Co. His friendships also extended over the entire State. Many of his friends in my district have frequently referred to his ability, his fine character, and his human qualities.

Colorado has, indeed, lost an outstanding leader and citizen and his family has lost a devoted husband and father.

I join with the other members of the Colorado State delegation in paying tribute to his memory and in offering my deepest sympathy and condolences to his family.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, Dean Gillespie came here with great business experience. He was a fine character and very able citizen. He was on the Committee on Appropriations in the Seventy-ninth Congress and served very effectively on the Committees on the State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Treasury and Post Office. He was diligent. He was forceful; he was effective on the floor. That kind of man is one that this country can ill afford to lose. I wish to extend to his State of Colorado and to his family my sincerest and deepest regrets.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the death of my good friend Dean Gillespie came to me as a great shock. In his demise the country lost one of its most patriotic and able citizens. A successful businessman, he brought that viewpoint into the political life. He served with distinction and great ability as a Member of Congress and his retirement brought universal regret. To his family I extend my deepest sympathy. A great American has passed away.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, we certainly have lost a great friend in the passing of Mr. Gillespie, a former colleague of ours. We mourn his passing because we realize that he was a man who was honest in his convictions. He was sincere in the things

that he tried to do. He was capable and able. The Government has lost a great citizen. The State of Colorado has lost a man whom I am sure all the Members of Congress respected during his tenure of office. He certainly will be missed, not only by those who knew him but all those who have come to realize and appreciate the things he stood for and that he did in his lifetime. Those things are going to remain with us as a life of energy and accomplishments. Certainly he was a man who had great influence for good and for the things that make this world a better place in which to live.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sorrow that I learned of the passing of Dean Gillespie. As a Member of Congress privileged to serve with him, I can only say that on every occasion I found him to be a man of the highest principle and of deep sincerity. He had a fine understanding of the problems that came before the Congress and the country.

He was a man of courage, intelligence, and conviction. I am sorry indeed that he has been taken from our midst. Every one of us who knew him and were privileged to serve with him can say that for his being among us and for his having served in the Congress of the United States the country and the world is a better place in which to live.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL].

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, I learned yesterday of the passing of one of Colorado's foremost citizens. His sudden death comes as a distinct shock, both to me and the other members of the Colorado delegation, and also to the many other friends in this body with whom he had served.

Dean M. Gillespie served as a Member of the House of Representatives from the First District of Colorado during the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses. He was elected to Congress on March 7, 1944, after the death of Lawrence Lewis, who had represented the district many years.

Dean Gillespie brought to this body the viewpoint and convictions of a successful businessman who, through his own industry and ability, had reached a place of high stature in the business life of the city of Denver and the State of Colorado. His record in the House of Representatives was clear and consistent, and he never deviated from the principles in which he believed. His warm personality and his sincerity made him many friends during his service in Washington.

Although I was not intimately acquainted with Dean Gillespie, and although it fell to my lot to replace him in this body, it can be truthfully said that in all of our personal dealings he showed a spirit of friendliness and generosity which was characteristic of this fine American.

I know that the friends of Dean Gillespie in this body and the members of the Colorado delegation will join with me in expressing sincere regrets and deepest sympathy to his two daughters on this occasion.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point the remarks of the senior Senator from Colorado, Hon. EDWIN JOHNSON.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(The remarks of Senator JOHNSON are as follows:)

Dean M. Gillespie was one of the most useful citizens of this country whom I have ever known. In fact, he was a great American from every standard of measurement. His parting is a distinct loss to his State and his Nation. As a very close personal friend, I feel his loss keenly.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to insert following the remarks of Senator JOHNSON, the remarks of the junior Senator from Colorado, Senator MILLIKIN.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(The remarks of Senator MILLIKIN follow:)

I would like to join my colleague, Senator EDWIN JOHNSON, and the Members of the Colorado delegation in the House of Representatives in paying tribute to former Congressman Dean M. Gillespie, who represented the First District during part of the Seventy-eighth and the Seventy-ninth Congresses. His sudden death came as a shock and has saddened all of us.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, it comes to me as a shock to hear of the death of our former colleague, Dean Gillespie, of Colorado. It was my happy privilege to be associated with him as a member of my Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary. I knew him intimately. He was a sober, able, and industrious man. He set a splendid example in his travels with me to many parts of the world.

Dean Gillespie's passing is a loss to this Nation.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, another milestone along the highway of life has become a monument to a departed friend.

About 2 or 3 days ago my friend Mr. Dean Gillespie called me over the telephone and, failing to reach me, dictated a short statement to my secretary, praising the work I had done in trying to protect America against the subversive elements in this country. I will not quote what he said, but I considered it the greatest compliment I have ever received.

Dean Gillespie was one of the finest Americans who ever served in this House. We did not belong to the same political party. We did not agree on those issues that divide the two great political parties, but on those questions that go to the preservation of our form of government and our American way of life we did agree.

I cannot express my sorrow at learning of the death of Dean Gillespie, as I said,

one of the greatest, finest, most patriotic men with whom I have ever served.

Goodbye, dear friend.

"And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest."

Thou'rt gone, the abyss of heaven
Hath swallowed up thy form; yet, on my
heart

Deeply hath sunk the lesson thou hast given,
And shall not soon depart.

He who from zone to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain
flight,

In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my deep sympathy to the family of Dean Gillespie and to the people of the State of Colorado at his untimely passing. I know of his great work here in the Congress. He was a tireless worker for his State and his country. He had business interests in my State for a matter of 25 years. He was well known and highly regarded throughout the entire State of Wyoming. We will miss him in the years that lie ahead.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, the news of the passing of our former colleague came to me as a distinct shock.

One of the inestimable privileges of service in this House is that it is the only means known to a citizen of this country whereby he may have the privilege of knowing intimately and enjoying the friendship of men worth knowing from every section of this great country. Dean Gillespie was a typical American. Nature cast him in a big mold. He was great of mind and heart. He loved people, he loved his family, his friends, and his country. There was in this House no more generous man. He delighted to talk to his friends, to entertain them, and to be with them. He was eminently successful in his business. He was a diligent, able, and effective Member of this House. His passing is a grievous loss to those who knew and loved him, and to his country which he served so well while a member of this body.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, we who served with Dean Gillespie knew the sterling qualities he possessed and the attributes which made up his splendid American character.

It was my privilege to pass through Denver last year. I stepped into a haberdashery store and talked with a clerk. I asked him about Dean Gillespie. We often measure a man by what his neighbors and associates say of him. This clerk spoke very highly of him and told me that the people of the city of Denver felt that he was one of the finest friends they had ever known in public life.

I came to know him well in the brief period he served here. While he was a Member of this House, he pursued his duties with sincerity of purpose. He always voted his convictions and was devoted to the truth.

Dean Gillespie helped build the better America in which we live today.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Like my colleagues, I, too, received the news of the passing of Dean Gillespie, my good friend, with deep regret and sorrow. It was my privilege to know him well. I was his guest in Denver, Colo., a few years ago. We visited on several occasions about the great West of early days because he was a friend of the old West. He was one of very few people still living in this country who knew of conditions in the early days of the West. He was a personal friend of Col. William F. Cody—Buffalo Bill.

As a businessman, and as an American, Dean Gillespie had no peer in this country. When the type of man Dean Gillespie was no longer lives in the United States the Republic of which we are citizens will no longer exist. He was a man of generous impulses. He was a strong and stalwart American, an able legislator, a good man. I have lost a warm friend and our country a distinguished citizen.

I extend my sympathy and sorrow to his family and to his many friends. Someone years ago appropriately said that "as the years go by the milestones become headstones and beneath every one a friend."

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I want to join the others in paying tribute to the life and character of the late Representative Dean Gillespie of Colorado. Mr. Gillespie's service in the House was not long, but he did a good job in the time that he was here. He came to Congress with the background of a successful businessman. As I understand, he started from scratch and made his own way. It is often said that there are not enough businessmen in Congress. Well, Dean Gillespie was the best example of the fact that a good businessman in Congress is a genuine asset. He was soon recognized for his true worth, his courage, his fairness, his kindness, and his practical approach to all legislative matters.

Few men succeed in obtaining a place on the powerful Appropriations Committee in as short a time as did Dean Gillespie. He was an ideal worker and made a splendid impression on all of us. In short, I think all who knew him liked him, regardless of our political affiliations.

I did not have the privilege of being acquainted with his family, but I do want to join with the others in this tribute to the memory of a distinguished colleague.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have

the privilege of extending their remarks at this point in the RECORD in reference to Mr. Gillespie.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sorrow that I read in the paper today of the death of Dean Gillespie, a former Member of the House from Colorado.

It was my great privilege to have been a close friend of Dean, and I say without reservations that we have lost a real American. I visited Dean in his home in Denver and I know how well the people regard him in Colorado.

Dean Gillespie is a fine example of what this country offers in opportunity to the man who has initiative, courage, and integrity. He was successful in all ventures he undertook. He had all the attributes which make up a real man, such as character, generosity, and kindness.

Therefore I take this opportunity to pay my humble respects to the late Dean Gillespie.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have just learned of the fact, very distressing, that my good friend Dean Milton Gillespie died on Tuesday. It is unnecessary for me to say that he served his State with notable ability as one of the great men Colorado has furnished the Nation and was one of the most distinguished members of the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses. The record proves that.

Dean Gillespie was my next-door neighbor on the fourth floor of the Old House Office Building. I knew him intimately and very well.

As I judge men, he possessed in a very real and rare degree those outstanding qualities and elements of character we Americans esteem and appraise in others most highly.

It was interesting for me, from my standpoint as an old member, to watch him grow in mental stature to fill the great frame which carried his heart and brain. He illustrated that capacity inherent in man to outgrow such restrictions as are imposed by environment and local usage. He legislated for the whole country.

His frankness was compelling. His business honesty, which had spelled for him great success therein, made him hate hypocrisy and sham and deceit, and he saw through every such curtain as if it were glass.

He believed and he justified the statement that a public office is a public trust.

We mourn his passing. We cannot afford to lose such men of diamondlike integrity as was he, for his honesty of purpose, fixity of conviction, definiteness of decision, businessman as he was, made him a very great asset to those with whom he closely associated and to all his colleagues.

Colorado and the country lost a great son when, as Bunyan said of Valiant for Truth, Dean M. Gillespie—

Passed over as all the trumpets sounded
For him on the other side.

FURTHER APPROPRIATION FOR DISASTER RELIEF

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which I send to the Clerk's desk. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KERR moves that the rules be suspended and the joint resolution making further appropriation for disaster relief and for other purposes, House Joint Resolution 136, be passed.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read House Joint Resolution 136, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sum:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Disaster relief: A further amount for disaster relief, \$500,000, subject to the limitations and restrictions under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, the pending resolution before you is similar to the one enacted last week and involves relief for the disaster-stricken areas in the West. Much headway has already been made in relieving the suffering of both human and animal life; however, the continuation of the snows and blizzards has made this additional amount of \$500,000 necessary. This will complete in full the President's request for this purpose of \$1,000,000. In addition to this, the President has authorized from funds made available for the current year the amount of \$300,000 for relief purposes. I also wish to state that the President has directed the National Military Establishment to expend such sums as may be required for this purpose from any funds which may be available to the armed services.

To summarize, the following has now been allocated for disaster relief:

Original allocation	\$300,000
H. J. Res. 112	500,000
H. J. Res. 136	500,000
Total	1,300,000

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. I would like to ask if any of this money may be used in flood disaster relief. We have a very serious flood situation bordering on 100 miles of river front in southern Illinois in my particular district. There is great devastation. The State is trying to get some relief. There is an attempt being made to pass a bill, I believe, to get relief from the State. I introduced a bill for general disaster relief with reference to floods yesterday, and I am wondering if it is contemplated that any of this money might be used where it was imperatively necessary to alleviate suffering by reason of flood disaster, or is this

for the sole purpose of the blizzard condition in the Northwest?

Mr. KERR. Frankly, I think this resolution and the items I referred to can only be used for blizzard and storm relief.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. This is an emergency fund and could be used in the discretion of the President.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. For the benefit of the gentleman from Illinois, the committee report states that this fund is for use in the storm-stricken areas of the Midwest and West. I assume the report of the committee constitutes, while not binding, a direction.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The whole thing goes to the President. While the storm has been in the Midwest and the West—and which condition has been the driving force behind this appropriation—nevertheless this goes to the President with the authority to use it in his discretion, and he could go beyond it. He also has a small balance left out of this fund that he could use for any emergency item.

Mr. KERR. If you consider it as an emergency item then I think the gentleman from New York is probably correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. If that is so, then some of this money could be used up in New England in connection with the flooded areas.

Mr. TABER. It could be used out of this fund. There is money in this fund that is not covered in this appropriation.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think we ought to have the record clear so that the people in other areas will not be disappointed. As I understand, this is in connection with the storm-stricken areas in the Midwest and the West. Inasmuch as what the gentleman from New York says is probably correct, I think the President would feel constrained—I know I would if I were President—to use this money in connection with the disaster that visited the Midwest and the West. As much as I would like to make appropriations in other directions, I think in all fairness to the gentleman from Illinois you better concentrate on that directly.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I quite agree with the majority leader that the intention was to allow the President to use this money principally for the stricken areas of the Midwest and the West, but technically the gentleman from New York may be correct; that he does have the power to use it elsewhere. I want to make clear, however, that it is my understanding that this money is sent to the States by the President to

be used almost exclusively for the relief of human suffering and it is not to be used to open roads and trails, and to transport hay and feed to the suffering livestock in the West. I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that several of the departments of the Government, particularly the Bureau of Land Management, have spent a large amount of money in opening roads to cities and towns and out to the ranches so that hay and feed could reach the stranded livestock. I should like to inquire of the gentleman from North Carolina, Judge KERR, if the committee proposes to bring in legislation that will reimburse the various departments including the Army for the expenditures that they have made from the funds appropriated in the last Congress.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. As to reimbursing the various departments of the Government, that could be done by action of the President. Under the direction of the President, some of the departments of the Government, especially the Army, have been told to exert their effort.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. If the gentleman will yield further, all these departments, particularly the Army, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Forest Service, have spent considerable sums of money on their own initiative. I insist, therefore, that the President has no way to reimburse these various departments. As I understand, several proposals have gone to the gentleman's committee asking that action be taken to reimburse the departments for the expenditures they have already made and are making pursuant to directions from the President.

Mr. RABAUT. Nothing has come to the committee with reference to reimbursing the various departments. These reimbursements would come up at the request of the President. The President is giving the orders to those departments under his powers.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I wonder if the gentleman was right in that statement. The departments, as the gentleman from Wyoming has said, especially the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, have exhausted funds that should be spent now. How does the gentleman propose that these departments continue to run?

Mr. RABAUT. In the regular course of business they will go to the budget to justify their expenditures and ask for a deficiency. It is up to the departments to do that. The budget is in the Executive Office. It will then come to the Congress, and find its way to the Deficiency Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. GRANGER. Are we prepared to say that appropriations will be made to cover the expenditures that have already been made by the departments?

Mr. RABAUT. We could say that individual Members of Congress are very

much interested in the actions the departments have taken, and it can be a matter of record when the question is later taken up, but it will depend on how much those appropriations have been depleted and what is needed to carry them on. If they desire reimbursement for the funds expended, they may make such a request to the budget, and that is in the executive department. We take the short cut of saying it is up to the President. Is that clear to the gentleman?

Mr. GRANGER. The gentleman is not saying now that any of the funds in the appropriation that is being made today will be used for that purpose?

Mr. RABAUT. That is entirely within the discretion of the President.

Mr. GRANGER. Does the gentleman mean to say that the President can use emergency funds to reimburse departments that have spent money?

Mr. RABAUT. He could if he wished. I am not saying he is going to do it. We are not tying the President's hands.

Mr. GRANGER. I understand that this money goes direct to the States and they are the ones who put it out.

Mr. RABAUT. No; this money goes to the emergency fund of the President.

Mr. GRANGER. It has been the practice in connection with funds of this kind that they have been distributed and expended through State agencies.

Mr. RABAUT. Yes. He can do that. The gentleman knows that the committee has been very sympathetic to his request. He is the Member who originally brought the matter to the attention of the committee. In deference to the gentleman, I want him to understand that no one is at all opposed to it here. He is asking for an explanation of how this fund is used and then trying to say how it is used. This fund goes to the President's emergency fund, and the President has indicated that he wants to help relieve the disaster in the West.

Mr. GRANGER. Of course, I am in favor of that. I am also in favor of relieving the people who have already spent money and who do not have anything to operate on until we make funds available to them.

Mr. RABAUT. They have a right under our system of government to present their case for reimbursement to the Budget.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. I think the committee should be commended for what they are doing today, but I have a serious doubt if this is enough to do the job. May I call the attention of the House to the fact that year after year we make an appropriation for emergency flood relief, rescue work, sandbagging, and the like. Without a doubt this fund ought to be increased, and increased now. When this great snow commences to melt, we are going to have added to our present floods, floods throughout the length and breadth of the country that might be most severe.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. I do not believe that even \$1,000,000 will be sufficient

money to carry out the program that the President and his aide or coordinator have in mind in the Middle West. Every day letters and telegrams pour in saying that it is too little and too late. I, for one, think that the President ought to have the authority to handle the funds in keeping with this resolution. I believe that every cent of this money will be used in the storm-stricken areas of the West and Middle West and that it probably will not be enough.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman's statement, I would say that the President will have had, including this \$500,000 appropriation, \$1,300,000 in all. Over and above that he has delegated work to be done by the various agencies, as I said before, for these agencies to go out and assist in this relief work. Therefore, the amount expended is much in excess of \$1,000,000 if this is to be measured in dollars and cents. Whether it is enough—whether what has been done is enough or not enough, only time will tell. It all depends on the weather. You must go back to Mark Twain's famous saying, "Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this resolution has been brought to the floor of the House with the unanimous vote of the Committee on Appropriations. The whole problem has been approached on both sides of the aisle with the utmost sympathy for the situation that exists in the Middle West and the Northwest and with the desire in every possible way to be helpful. We have provided the full amount which the Bureau of Public Works asks for. If occasion arises where we have to consider this again, I am sure that the committee will be sympathetic.

On the other hand, the million dollars which has been appropriated, that is, with this resolution, and the \$300,000 which was in the disaster relief fund of the President, which he used, are but a small part of the funds which are being used in connection with this operation. It is only fair that the folks in the West and Northwest should realize this. There are \$50,000 in the President's disaster fund besides this particular set-up which can be used for an acute emergency in other directions if it is needed. I am sure that it is being approached on a broad scale and being approached sympathetically.

What will be done with this particular money is almost entirely an allocation to the States to operate with.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. I am sure we all appreciate the sympathy that has been expressed by the committee and the action that they have taken, but many of us from the West have urged these departments, every one of them in the storm areas, to get busy and help with the job. They have done it, but many of them have exhausted the funds that they already have to do their normal work.

We feel some responsibility in seeing that that fund is replenished. What is the committee going to do about that?

Mr. TABER. They will consider it when it is presented to them. I think I may speak for the committee in that connection. I am sure that is their disposition. I am sure that as soon as the departments have exhausted their funds and they are out of money that they will come. I have never known a department to be backward about doing that, and I do not think they will be in this particular instance.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from New York. As I said before, I understand the fund provided by this appropriation is sent to the States to be used practically entirely for human relief. In my own particular State the legislature has already appropriated \$200,000 which was matched by the counties, and provided a total of \$330,000 most, if not all, of which has been expended. They are presently considering an additional appropriation of \$300,000, and when appropriated the State of Wyoming and the counties will have expended a total of \$300,000 in fighting the storms. The people themselves have expended considerable money on their account and so considerably in excess of a million dollars has been spent in our State exclusive of Federal funds, if you take into consideration the expenditures by private individuals in fighting this storm. The various departments of the Government that helped immeasurably in opening roads and trails and transporting feed have exhausted most of their appropriations. I think some action ought to be taken in the very near future to reimburse those departments.

Mr. TABER. I do not have the slightest doubt but that any of those departments will come before the committee with a budget estimate as soon as they feel that their funds are down to a point where they need replenishment. I am sure that where funds have been used for this purpose and the appropriation is close to exhaustion or it looks like it is going to be because of what has been done to relieve the trouble due to the snow, the committee will give it very earnest consideration. I think I may say that, may I not, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. KERR. Yes; the gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I was much interested in the statement of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT]. The last part of his statement was that we would reimburse the States and counties—

Mr. TABER. No. That is not what the gentleman said at all. He said he hoped we would reimburse the treasuries of the Federal agencies that have spent their money in connection with this storm item.

Mr. RICH. I am glad I misunderstood the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the evidence clearly shows that the people of a number of the Midwest and Western States will have been visited in recent weeks by storms that they have never encountered before.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Warne, in a letter dated January 27, 1949, to Senator O'MAHONEY, said in part:

The storms that have swept the region repeatedly since December 22 are without precedent since the white man has penetrated the high plains in the intermountain area.

The case is very clear that immediate action certainly is necessary to bring relief to the people of this blighted area, or the area visited by these unprecedented storms; also, to do everything else possible to protect property, whether real, personal, or mixed, particularly the herds of animals in that great area which mean so much not only to the people living in the area but to the people of the entire country. To me, this action is a most refreshing incident on the part of the Congress. It shows how far we have advanced in our thoughts that the crying problems of any section are the problems of the people of all sections of the country. This is the true nationalistic spirit, and I use "nationalistic" in the sense that when a section of the country has problems such as the people of the Midwest and West have now, all sections should realize that it is their problem and the problem of the Federal Government to participate in either solely or in conjunction with the States affected to bring about the greatest relief possible to the people of the blighted area.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I agree fully with the remarks of the gentleman. I have had the opportunity to see some of the blizzard-swept States of the West recently. The situation is serious. It is an act of God that has developed into such a catastrophe that the United States Government certainly should come to the aid of the people in those regions. The President, I am happy to say, has already answered the appeal received from various governors of Western States. It is being handled in a nonpartisan manner and should continue to be so handled.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I thank him for the contribution. It is fully nonpartisan. The President certainly has acted with sound judgment and courage; and the Congress is supporting him in his action. It will be remembered that last Saturday the President ordered the use of military funds to speed Federal relief in the western blizzard area. He sent a letter to Secretary of Defense Forrestal to have the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force spend whatever funds were needed without regard to existing apportionment. We can expect that the departments that have done so will ask

the Congress to have the funds so used reappropriated, or that they be reimbursed by congressional action. I have no doubt but that Congress will do that. I have no doubt that the Appropriations Committee will not view too critically the action of the department heads in the spending of money on the Federal level to help the people of the States affected because action was necessary and it is not a question of consideration of what the Federal Government should do over weeks, it had to be done immediately; and when action has to be taken immediately we have got to view the judgment of the officials who take that action in the light of the necessities of the situation and not in the light of having plenty of opportunity to investigate, inquire, and marshal facts, and then sit back calmly over a reasonable or protracted period of time and form a judgment.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

If no more time is desired, the Chair will put the question.

The question is on suspending the rules and passing the joint resolution.

The question was taken; and (on a division demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 123, noes none.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 30 seconds.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce in addition to what I stated yesterday as the schedule for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, that if a rule comes out of the Rules Committee extending the February 15 date on the legislative budget to May 1 I shall call that matter up on Monday.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, if this matter is to be called up it might as well be called up on Monday and be disposed of, but I would like to observe that the requirement for the determination of the legislative budget by February 15 was enacted by the Seventy-ninth Congress. In the Eightieth Congress we struggled with that problem and in the second session came to an agreement within the time of determination.

I rise only to express regret that the spirit and the letter of the proposed Reorganization Act adopted by the Seventy-ninth Congress is not being followed in this Congress. It does seem to me that if there ever was a time when the legislative branch of our Government should sit down and try to figure out what receipts can reasonably be expected and then try to cut the cloth of expenditures to fit the pattern of receipts, now is the time. Of course, if it goes over until May 1, I assume that many of the appropriation bills will have been disposed

of, possibly most of them will have been disposed of. If that is true the original purpose, as I understand it, of the determination of the legislative budget will have been lost.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the members of the Ways and Means Committee, the Appropriations Committee, and the Members of this House should determine how much money we have and how much money we are going to spend. A lot of the things that have been proposed by the Chief Executive would never be enacted into law if we did that because we cannot afford it. The people of this country ought to know that and the sooner they know it the better.

It seems to me it is wrong to continue beyond the 15th of this month action by the responsible heads of this House. In my opinion, you ought to determine that before the 15th of February and not continue on until April or May or June. You will not have anything to stop you. You will be worse than a lot of spendthrifts. That is the only thing to stop you from doing it.

I hope that the Ways and Means Committee, including the gentleman from North Carolina, and the Appropriations Committee, including the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], will get together and determine before the 15th of February just what amount of money is necessary to spend, and then put the brakes on.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DOUGHTON. The action of the committee during the last Congress did not serve as a deterrent to the House in this respect. It did not stop action of the House at all. It did not have any effect on the action of the House in making appropriations.

Mr. RICH. We had a balanced budget last year. You are not going to get anywhere near a balanced budget this year. There is no one in this House I have a greater regard for than I do for the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I simply rose to announce an additional program. I have been listening with interest to my friend from Pennsylvania and on some later occasion I shall undertake to convince him of the errors of his way.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

PENSION BILL

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute for the purpose of making an announcement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans' Committee of the House instructed me to announce to the House that Members of Congress will be heard by

that committee on the pending pension bills on next Tuesday morning at 10:30.

Those of you who would like to appear before the committee and make statements are invited to do so. But any of you who want to insert statements in the record, if you will supply those statements to the committee on or by next Tuesday, they will be made a part of the record.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman does not mean to say that he is going to bring in a bill here now to provide pensions at the rate of \$100 a month for veterans after they become 60 years of age? It seems to me that there are lots of veterans that will not want legislation of that kind.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania evidently has not read the bill. I am inviting him to come over and be heard before the committee next Tuesday or send over a statement to be inserted in the hearings.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I was not on the floor when the majority leader explained the situation as to legislation. The Committee on Rules met this morning to consider granting a rule on the first deficiency appropriation bill, but came to no conclusion because of the absence of certain facts which I hope will be forthcoming this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock when the committee will meet again. There has been an application for a rule on House Concurrent Resolution 23, namely, the budget resolution, extending the time from February 15 to May 1. I think the Committee on Rules in all likelihood will approve that concurrent resolution this afternoon so that the same can be considered tomorrow if there is no other business before the House. There may be two investigating resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, and that may give the House something to consider tomorrow or the first of next week.

MERCI SHIP

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the French ship *Magellan* steamed into New York Harbor yesterday carrying 49 railroad cars filled with French treasures, one for each State and one for the Capital. This is the gracious manner in which the French people say "merci" to the people of America for the Friendship Train conceived by the worthy journalist Drew Pearson. The *Magellan* is called the *Merci Ship*. Among the rare museum pieces are a Lafayette chair, a hat of Napoleon, a Louis XV sedan chair. President Auriol has sent 49 precious Sèvres

vases. All are heartfelt gifts from France to the United States. These acts are great symbols of the long years of amity and accord between our two Nations. It is significant that 64 years ago another French ship, the *S. S. Isere*, sailed into New York Harbor carrying a bulky yet wondrous token of friendship and democracy, the Statue of Liberty, that now graces the port of New York and raises the torch of liberty for all. France again rewards us with her good will and friendship. *Merci ships* and friendship trains are excellent means of breaking down barriers and establishing good will among nations. We accept the gift of France with heartfelt thanks.

I also salute the distinguished French Ambassador Bonnet who has done so much to cement friendliest relations between our countries. He is a tower of strength to France as well as to the United States.

We salute our sister republic, France.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in each extraneous matter.

Mr. WOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include four resolutions adopted by the 23 associations of the Women's Patriotic Conference.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and include in one a radio address, and in the other a letter.

Mr. STIGLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$177.50, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

ELECTIONS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, an election has been called for the 10th of February, to be held in the six counties of Northern Ireland. The unexpected announcement of these elections was made on January 20, and the candidates were given until January 31 to file their nominations. No reason has been given for calling this election, other than the statement of Sir Basil Brooke to the

effect that it has become necessary to ask the people to reaffirm their determination not to desert the people of Great Britain in these hard times.

The haste with which this election has been called is in reality due to the alarm, which Sir Basil feels, concerning the growing sentiment in the northern counties of Ireland for union with the rest of Ireland. By calling these elections now, the old register, which was established in February of 1946, will be used, and anyone who has attained voting age since January 31, 1946, will not be entitled to vote in this election. Were the election to be held some 6 weeks later, the new register would be in effect and all who have recently turned 21 years of age would be eligible to vote. By eliminating these younger voters, Sir Basil hopes to be able to point to the results of this election as a proof that the people of Northern Ireland do not desire to be united with the rest of Ireland.

Because of the undemocratic methods being employed in this election, Mr. John A. Costello, the Prime Minister of Ireland, called for a conference to be held in the Mansion House in Dublin last Thursday, January 27. At this conference to study means of assisting the antipartition candidates of Northern Ireland, the leaders of all the parties in the Irish Parliament at Dublin, including the leader of the opposition, were present. Those attending the conference were: Mr. John A. Costello, Prime Minister, Fine Gael Party; Mr. W. Norton, Deputy Prime Minister, Labor Party; Gen. Richard Mulcahy, Fine Gael Party; Mr. Sean McBride, Clann na Poblachta; Mr. Joseph Blowick, Farmer's Party; Mr. James Everett, Labor Party; Mr. James Dillon, Independent Party; Mr. Eamonn de Valera, Mr. Frank Aiken, and Mr. Patrick Smith, all of the Fianna Fail Party.

Following the conference a statement was issued, which I believe to be worthy of the careful reading and consideration of all the Members of the House. With the permission of the Speaker I desire to include that statement in my remarks. It reads as follows:

Efforts are being made to represent the results of the forthcoming elections in the six northern counties as justifying the continued unnatural division of our country. We, representing the overwhelming majority of the Irish people, assert that the continuance of partition is a flagrant denial of the democratic right of national self-determination and is bitterly resented by the Irish people. The partition of Ireland was effected by a British Parliament in 1920, in defiance of the clearly expressed wishes of the Irish people, and no Irish vote, north or south, was passed in favor of it. We assert once more the right of the Irish people to the ownership and control of all the national territory and we repudiate the right of Britain to carve up the Irish nation or to occupy any portion of it, even though a local majority against unity can be procured in the area which was deliberately selected for that purpose by the British Parliament.

Elections in that artificially selected area, based as they are on gerrymandered constituencies and an out-of-date register, are a violation of democratic principles. They are calculated only to serve the interests of the privileged group, who by electoral manipulations in Derry City, the counties of Tyrone

and Fermanagh and many other areas, have not hesitated to make one partitionist vote equal to two or more antipartitionist votes; the result of elections in these circumstances must be a foregone conclusion.

Efforts are being made to arouse sectarian hatreds and to create intolerance; we appeal to our fellow countrymen in the northeast, irrespective of creed or politics, not to allow such efforts to blind them in their common interests and duty as democrats and Irishmen. The continued domination of a small and privileged ascendancy in a portion of our island can hold out the prospect of nothing but bitterness and strife—a united Ireland could make what a divided Ireland never can; an effective contribution to the causes of world peace based on democratic institutions, and Christian principles. The candidates in the forthcoming election which stand for the unity of Ireland vindicate the just demand of the Irish nation in this regard, and as such, deserve the support of the united Irish Nation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. JAVITS (at the request of Mr. Boggs of Delaware) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous material.

Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in one a newspaper article and in the other a newspaper editorial.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an excerpt.

Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a table.

Mr. FARRINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, and include in one a letter from the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, in another a list of national associations adopting resolutions supporting statehood for Hawaii, and in the third an address he delivered to the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in one some correspondence he had with the president of the Wisconsin Farmers Union.

FARM PROGRAM

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I have just been granted permission to insert in the Appendix the text of some correspondence I had with the leader of one of the farm organizations of my State.

During the campaign of 1948 we sort of expected to be subjected to unfair criticism and to incomplete truths and insinuations regarding the farm program of this country, but that campaign ended 3 months ago. It seems to me that of this date the energies of our political opponents could much better be expended in developing a real, sound, long-term farm program than in uttering recriminations against the Eightieth Congress for either the real or the fancied ills of our national granary.

I think perhaps the farmers of the Middle West ought to be reminded that it was the Republicans of the Middle West who stood as the bulwark against the repeal of the oleo taxes as pledged by the Democrats, and that the farmers ought to be reminded that the Eightieth Congress provided more funds for rural electrification than any other Congress and more than the President has requested of this Congress for the next fiscal year.

It might be well to remind them, too, that the Democrats, and not the Republicans, must bear the responsibility for the declining prices of milk and other farm products in the Dairy State. A year ago they asked for another OPA to roll back farm prices. Now that prices are descending too rapidly, the same group is blaming the Hope-Aiken bill, which is not yet in effect for parity purposes, for that. If it were so, would anyone on the other side of the aisle be so false as to deny that the Hope-Aiken bill was the Truman administration's program, supported by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and others high in the administration?

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND], I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries may sit during the session of the House this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, are graduates of the fourth Federal academy to be continually harassed by the selective-service system?

That is a question being asked by the graduates of the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y., and it is a question we in Congress might well consider.

Because a strong merchant marine is necessary to national defense and security, we have appropriated money to establish this fourth Federal academy,

and each year we appropriate funds for the training of merchant marine officers there. We spend money each year to aid in the building of merchant marine vessels. Yet we are permitting the men trained at this academy, with Federal funds—the men necessary to officer the ships we want built—to be drafted under the Selective Service Act.

A cadet at the Merchant Marine Academy is militarily trained from 2 to 4 years, as a specialist in the Navy and merchant marine, at a cost of approximately \$9,000 of the taxpayers' money. This training, so valuable in both war and peace, is wasted when he is inducted into the Army under selective service. A graduate of Kings Point is ready for immediate service under section 7 of the Selective Service Act, and he can be called to active duty by the President at any time, so we are not increasing our Reserve components, but we are sacrificing special skills, when such graduates are inducted.

Induction of a graduate of the United States Merchant Marine Academy could cost the taxpayers \$24,000, and would not enhance the security program. It costs \$9,000 to train this graduate originally at Kings Point, \$6,000 to train him in the Army after induction, and another \$9,000 to train a replacement merchant marine officer in event an emergency does arise.

We have been prone to do too little for the men of the merchant marine while expecting them to do much for us in time of war. Seamen have received little or no rewards for the sacrifices they made during the last war. One of the least things we can do to show some consideration for that service, and at the same time aid national security, is to pass legislation deferring graduates of the Merchant Marine Academy—the fourth Federal academy—from the draft.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from a constituent.

Mr. BEALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution from the Farmers' Cooperative.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

CHINA

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I take this minute to call the attention of the Members to an article which I think is of the greatest significance. It appears on page A457 of the Appendix of the RECORD and was inserted by Senator BRIDGES. The article is the foreword of a book *The Way of a Fighter*, written by Gen. Claire Chennault, and has just been published this week.

For those who are confused with regard to the situation in China—and who

is not—this man can shed real light. He knows more about it, perhaps, than any other living American, because he has been working at the problem from the inside out rather than standing on the outside giving moral lectures and advice. I think every Congressman owes it to himself and to his constituents to read carefully at least this foreword and get Chennault's analysis and constructive suggestions for our policies in China in the immediate future. His record as a fighter for freedom and for our country's interest in China long before other people woke up, and his repeatedly demonstrated ability to retrieve situations which the experts said were hopeless, must command the respect of every responsible person who realizes the seriousness to our own country's future of what is happening in China.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight and midnight tomorrow to file reports.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, for what bills is the gentleman making this request?

Mr. SABATH. On those bills on which the Committee on Rules will grant rules. That is on the resolutions that it will report this afternoon.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, may the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] be repeated for the benefit of the House?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] has asked unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules, if it reports any rules, may have until midnight tonight or midnight tomorrow night to file such reports.

Mr. HALLECK. I thank the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the *Mansfield Advertiser* by the editor, Edwin S. Coles, entitled "How Much Do People Know?"

Mr. WHITE of Idaho asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include certain excerpts.

REBURIAL OF OUR WAR DEAD

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I reluctantly call to the attention of the membership a matter which may very sadly affect someone in each of our districts.

Many American lads are now overseas. Unfortunately, some of them have died or have been killed, or will die or be killed while serving outside the continental limits of this country. The present method of returning their bodies, employed by the War Department, is shockingly slow. I have called this to the attention of the War Department as emphatically as I know how, but apparently I have not been convincing.

It would be unfortunate, I think, if it should be necessary for this Congress to change this policy by legislation. It can and should be done administratively. This will, of course, entail the expenditure of money and will involve change and effort.

There can be little more compelling reason, however, for the change and the expenditure of money than the comfort it would bring to the hearts and minds of those Americans whose loved ones have died in the service of their country.

You understand, of course, that I do not speak of those who died in the war—only those who have died since the war.

A period of 6 to 8 weeks required for the return of these bodies is an unconscionable delay, and, I believe, an unnecessary delay. It would be well for each of you to check with the War Department and see if we may not remedy this matter through administrative change.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* of February 1.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include excerpts.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GORE). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. WITHROW] is recognized for 15 minutes.

REPEAL OF TAX ON OLEOMARGARINE

Mr. WITHROW. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time so that I might address the House on a question of grave importance to the State of Wisconsin, and particularly to my district which is one of the leading producers of butterfat in the Nation. I am opposed to the removal of the tax of 10 cents per pound on colored oleomargarine. This tax has been somewhat of a protection to butter producers in preventing oleo colored yellow from being sold in imitation of butter whose natural color is yellow. This has also been a protection to the consumer who wants butter and not an imitation.

I understand that leading dairy and farm organizations are agreed on the suggestion that oleo taxes and license fees be repealed. This is being misinterpreted to mean the repeal of all restrictions on the manufacture and sale of yellow oleomargarine. This movement which threatens the very existence of the dairy industry is sponsored and financed by the oleomargarine manu-

facturers, a small industrial group that seeks to remove all restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine colored yellow in imitation of butter.

The fight between oleo and butter is an economic battle. On the one hand you have 2,500,000 dairy farm families, 40,000 small dairy plants and their employees as against 28 large oleomargarine manufacturers. The dairy farmers are a vital part of our national economy, they pay substantial taxes and also provide the Nation with vital and nutritious food. They merely want the synthetic product called oleomargarine to be sold for what it is and not to permit it to be disguised as an imitator of butter by coloring it yellow.

I believe it is very conservative to say that the relationship between the producers of cotton and the oleo and crushers of cottonseed has not been conducive to a sound economy. The cottonseed oil industry sets the market price—they make the money, not the cotton farmer.

The dairyman is in an economy in which butter is the balance wheel; more than 25 percent of all milk produced goes into butter. The consumers of the Nation are dependent on dairy farmers for 40 percent of their beef and veal, and all of their milk.

From year to year the dairyman, by reason of rigid State requirements and voluntary usages relative to sanitary requirements, has invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in more modernized farm equipment; built new or remodeled old barns and silos, bought milking machines, and so forth, fertilized the soil so as to produce more and better feed. In most areas, he has carried on soil conservation work, has prevented, in part, soil erosion. All of this has been done because he anticipated that this greatest of all agricultural industries, namely dairying, and, I might say at this point that most of this work was done under the guidance of the State and Federal Government—at least with their approval. Farm boys have attended the universities in ever-increasing numbers, so that they in turn can take over, and in an intelligent way carry on the work so well done by their parents. They have the intellectual and technical ability to carry on in this worthy endeavor. They are literally the backbone of the Nation. Shall their future be jeopardized by the Congress permitting this synthetic product to be sold in imitation of their natural and wholesome product?

The family-sized farm is doomed if this terrible economic blow is dealt to the dairy industry.

Competent economists have shown, and it has not been questioned, that to sell yellow oleo unrestricted would take away an additional 600,000,000 pounds a year in butter sales. The cost of this loss in sales to the dairy farmers would be a quarter of a million dollars in cash income. The long-term result would be liquidation of dairy herds on a large scale. The small farm unit would not be able to operate any longer. This terrible economic readjustment is threatened because the oleo interests of the Nation, who are making handsome profits now, want to expand their business by being

permitted to color their product yellow in imitation of butter, whose natural color is yellow. Their object is to fool the consumer and break down a natural sales resistance.

The dairy farmers welcome the expansion of dairying in the cotton areas, and it is of vital interest to you from cotton States that the status of butter be preserved. The cotton producer realizes, I believe, that the farmers of the Nation are their best customers by buying edible vegetable oils in shortenings for salad and desserts, and for spreads; likewise cottonseed meal is used for feed, which is bringing at the present time between \$85 and \$100 a ton; and also cotton products.

It must also be recognized that there is a critical shortage in edible oil in the manufacture of shortening and salad dressing. In fact, in each of the years 1935-37, it was necessary to import as much as 100,000,000 pounds of edible cottonseed oil from outside the country to satisfy their needs. The increased demand for cottonseed oil that would be created by the unrestricted sale of oleo colored yellow would create a further acute shortage.

It must also be borne in mind that any break in the economy of the dairy farmer would severely impair the soil-conservation program which is making wonderful strides in the voluntary conservation of our soil. A break in that economy would also affect adversely our rural-electrification program which, with its further expansion, will accomplish more to raise the standards of living of those in the rural areas than any one other factor. A blow to the dairy economy would also endanger our farm-credit program which is doing much to help our farm economy. In fact, a blow to our dairy economy would have severe repercussions to the entire agriculture set-up.

This is a most inopportune time to be considering this type of legislation, with dairy prices on a sharp decline, and legislation in the hopper for further farm-price supports. With all somewhat in accord that we must cooperate in an effort to help one another, in come the oleo interests to completely—if they are successful—upset the best of our plans with a scheme which is as destructive as it is deceptive.

Oleo manufacturers are guilty of trying to mislead the public to believe that their product is naturally yellow, and that they are compelled by Federal restrictions to remove this yellow color by bleaching or pay the 10-cent tax per pound. They also say that butter is colored with the same dyes with which oleo is colored and to restrain their use of yellow color is unjustified discrimination.

The natural color of oleo is white or gray, and, I understand, must be bleached in most instances to make it white. The natural color of butter is yellow, except during the winter months when the cows are off pasture. Then a coloring is used to make the color uniform the year around. But it is not put in to deceive the consumer.

I am reliably informed for the year 1947 that the oleo manufacturers spent

\$6,600,000 for advertising directed in part toward the repeal of oleo restrictions. In 1948 they spent an additional \$5,400,000 to mislead the American housewife on the question of yellow oleomargarine.

Perhaps there are people whose incomes are so low that it may be necessary for them to eat oleomargarine instead of butter, but it is not fair for them to be deceived by the yellow color into thinking they are buying and eating butter.

Fraudulent substitution of yellow oleomargarine for butter must be prevented. This can be accomplished by a flat ban being placed on the imitation of butter through the commercial manufacture or sale of yellow oleomargarine.

Under such a prohibition, the housewives could obtain all the oleo they wanted to buy uncolored and tax-free. At the same time, the ban on imitation butter would curb unfair competition for the butter market.

My people are alarmed; they know what happened to agriculture from 1920 to 1929. They are fearful that this latest unwarranted attack may have the same disastrous result—not merely the collapse of the great dairy industry but likewise the disintegration of our entire economic structure, for agriculture is our basic industry.

If the taxes are repealed, then there should be an effective prohibition of the manufacture and sale of yellow oleomargarine.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WITHROW. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. If I recollect correctly, the gentleman was at La Crosse, Wis., on October 18 at the National Catholic Rural Life Conference attended by a couple of thousand people when Dr. Carlson and I had a debate of some 3 hours on this subject. Dr. Carlson, of the University of Chicago, is the official mouthpiece of the Oleo Trust. The gentleman will probably remember also that Dr. Carlson said that day that filled milk was equal to natural milk, which is the next step if they are able to pass this oleo legislation, is that right?

Mr. WITHROW. That is right. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WITHROW. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. BURDICK. As I understand it, the gentleman would be perfectly willing to take off the tax on oleomargarine provided they would arrange the legislation so that this inferior grade of foodstuff could not be disguised to take the place of butter, is that right?

Mr. WITHROW. That is exactly it, so that there is a real prohibition against the manufacture and sale of yellow oleomargarine.

Mr. BURDICK. The gentleman would let them have all the oleo they want without tax, if they did that?

Mr. WITHROW. That is correct. I thank the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WITHROW. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. May I compliment the gentleman on the fine presentation he has made.

Mr. WITHROW. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. May I ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that wherever we find a good dairy section in America or the world, a section in which there are plenty of dairy cows, we find good, healthy people and good, healthy soil; but, to the contrary, where they do not have sufficient dairying you will generally find a poorer class of people and poor soil; is that not right?

Mr. WITHROW. That is correct.

Mr. JENSEN. For that very reason most of the Southern States which are clamoring for this oleo bill should be the ones protecting the dairy industry lock, stock, and barrel; is that not right?

Mr. WITHROW. I believe that is so; yes. I thank my colleague.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WITHROW. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDEN. I would like to have some information. Under the bill that the gentleman is advocating, if white oleo is sold to the housewife, would the bill permit the coloring matter to go along with the package of oleo and let the housewife do her own coloring?

Mr. WITHROW. Yes; I understand it would. The bill I have in mind is the bill introduced by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN]. I understand that that bill permits the housewife to buy uncolored oleomargarine.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until 12 o'clock midnight Saturday to file a report on H. R. 1661.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter.

Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include House Resolution 17, adopted by the Sixty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois on January 5, 1949, a photostatic copy of which was submitted to him by Hon. Edward J. Barrett, secretary of state.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HEBERT] is recognized for 30 minutes.

DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, a strange incident has bobbed up in the news involving the good name of the great State of North Carolina.

However, before discussing this I want to make it clear that I deplore the fact

that it becomes necessary for me to bring this matter to the attention of this House because I do not come from North Carolina. In doing so I do not in any sense or suggestion cast any reflection on the great State of North Carolina, or its loyal, patriotic citizens; nor do I in any way suggest that the Members of the North Carolina delegation in this House are in any way responsible for this unfortunate situation. The Members of the North Carolina delegation in this Congress are all distinguished gentlemen who have demonstrated on numerous occasions their devotion and their loyalty, not only to their State, but to their Nation. Any State could well be proud of such representation in the National Congress.

Not only has the State of North Carolina given to this body a distinguished group of men, but the roster of outstanding Government officials who have come to Washington in years past, and who are at present in Washington, includes the names of those who claim the State of North Carolina as their own.

The problem of the State of North Carolina is well the problem of my own State of Louisiana or any other of the 48 States. I approach the discussion of this situation on a national, not a State, level. In the far Northwest one great university, the University of Washington, has already publicly accepted its responsibility of the challenge to this menace, and has picked up the gauntlet in the fight to keep our universities clean of any misdirected instruction, attachment, or association, whether given wittingly or unwittingly.

With this explanation behind me I now call your attention to an example of how a great State university and its president can be used by forces of evil which would destroy the system of government which so many of us are trying so desperately to maintain.

The Security Board of the Atomic Energy Commission has decided that Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, ought not, for security reasons, be permitted to come near the atomic secrets. If he cannot be entrusted with our atomic secrets, why is he trusted with the education of thousands of young Americans in these times of peril? What is he doing at the head of the University of North Carolina?

The Board that branded him as a bad security risk is not a collection of village red baiters. It is headed by former Justice Owen J. Roberts, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Joseph P. Grew, former Under Secretary of State; Dr. Karl Compton, former head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Henning Webb Prentiss, Jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Co.; and G. M. Humphrey, president of the Hanna Coal Co., of Cleveland. Not only that but Admiral John Gingrich, security officer of the Atomic Energy Commission, on his own authority, has similarly barred Dr. Graham from atomic secrets. But Mr. David Lilienthal has overruled both these authorities, because he has already opened the atomic secrets to Dr. Graham.

But what is Dr. Graham doing prying into atomic secrets at Oak Ridge? Well, he is president of the Oak Ridge Insti-

tute of Nuclear Studies. It is supposed to be interested in promoting the activity of southern colleges in atomic research. But how does it come about that Dr. Graham bobs up in that spot?

Dr. Frank P. Graham, aside from being president of the University of North Carolina, has another more dubious claim to fame. The Communist Party, being highly unpopular, does most of its work through so-called front organizations, bearing seemingly respectable names, such as the American League for Peace and Democracy. The game is to get into these organizations Americans who are gullible enough to allow the use of their names in order to hide the Communists in the organization who pull the strings behind the scenes. A good example is this American League for Peace and Democracy. The live spirits in this front were such persons as Earl Browder; Lewis Merrill, Communist labor leader; Ben Gold, Communist editor; Abram Baxer; Muriel Draper; Max Yergan; Donald Ogden Stewart; and other Red stooges. The Attorney General of the United States has officially branded this as a Communist-front. Now what was Dr. Frank P. Graham doing in that company as one of their sponsors? Yet there he was until the Attorney General's attack broke up the organization. And, of course, he was billed as president of the University of North Carolina. The prestige of this great institution was used to exploit this flagrant Red agency.

Of course, Dr. Graham could be fooled once. After all, peace and democracy are alluring words. But Dr. Graham is not a simple-minded man. And so what must we say when we find him in half a dozen similar organizations? Did the Commies fool him six times in a row? Well, it is a little worse than that. The Committee on Un-American Activities lists him as being either a director or sponsor of 18 Communist-front organizations or causes.

Dr. Graham joined these groups, he says, to defend civil rights and freedom of speech. These are fine causes, to be sure. But is not the Communist Party a strange place to go for comrades in the fight for freedom of speech? Could Dr. Graham find no better allies than these American agents of the most tyrannical government in the world? Is Dr. Graham that simple-minded?

However, he insists that he could see no wrong in teaming up with Communists when Russia was our ally in a great war. This is the defense he made to Fulton Lewis, Jr., who denounced him over the radio. But this will not hold water. The doctor was in a number of these Communist fronts before the war started and nobody dreamed of Russia being an ally. He was in the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, the International Labor Defense, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, all Communist fronts, before 1939. Russia was not our ally then. But it is worse than this. He was one of the sponsors of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born in May 1940. Of course, that sounds like a good cause, too. But this was a Communist-organized committee to prevent the deportation of Reds. At that time Russia was not only not

our ally, she was the ally of Hitler and the President of the United States had denounced the Russian dictatorship as one of the most brutal in the world. At that moment Russia had invaded and terrorized Poland and Finland and was supplying Hitler with war materials.

In his defense of himself, Dr. Graham points out how he was opposed to Mussolini, Hitler, and Franco. Of course he was. So was Stalin. But if he was so much opposed to dictatorships and so much in love with free speech, why is it that he could be found in 18 organizations opposed to Hitler, Franco, and Mussolini, and to various American activities, yet not in one opposed to Stalin?

And, if he joined these Red-front organizations because he saw nothing wrong in teaming up with Communists while Russia was our ally, what is he doing in so many of these organizations now? Is Russia still our ally? Have these organizations ceased to be Communist fronts? And who does Dr. Graham think he is kidding?

When the war in Spain started, Communists in this country tried to sell the idea that this was a war between the democratic Republic of Spain and the Fascist rebels. But that was a fraud. The Republic was originally launched by true republicans. But the Communies got control of it. In the Spanish war which followed it was a war between the Fascists and the Communists. The Communists in America organized the American Friends of Spanish Democracy and another front called the Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo. President Roosevelt had induced Congress to prevent the shipment of arms to both sides—Fascists and Communists. But there was Dr. Graham in the Committee-formed committee to lift that embargo so that arms could be shipped to the Reds in Spain. And if he had had his way there would now be a Red dictatorship in Spain as well as in Yugoslavia.

The serious point in all this is that this man was being courted by the Reds because they could advertise his support as that of the president of the University of North Carolina. These Communist fronts require two things: They need money, and they need the prestige of prominent names. They manage to get plenty of money from rich Americans who have inherited it and are ashamed of the system under which they become rich. And they get the prestige of respectable names through these front organizations from Americans with prominent names in Hollywood, the theater, social work, and the colleges. The president of a State university paid for by the people of North Carolina is a prize catch. But one wonders how such a man ever bit on that hook.

Earl Browder, then head of the Communist Party in America, was in jail. Of course a Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder was organized by the Communists. Elizabeth Curley Flynn, a notorious party member, was secretary of the committee. And there was the inevitable Dr. Frank P. Graham on the list and of course the title president of the University of North Carolina. The Communist Party has been exploiting the prestige of the university for years

through the activities of Frank P. Graham.

Of one of these organizations Dr. Graham was president and is now honorary president. This is the Southern Conference Council for Human Welfare. How can Dr. Graham be in any doubt about this strange affair? The Committee on Un-American Activities reports that the conference actually is being used in devious ways to favor basic Soviet and Communist policy. And the Communist Party not only admits this but boasts that it started the organization.

Robert Hall, secretary of the Communist Party in Alabama, wrote in January 1939:

We can say that the Southern Conference was a brilliant confirmation of the line advanced by Comrade Browder at the tenth convention . . . Our party contributed in a modest but constructive manner to the success of the conference.

Earl Browder testified before a congressional committee under oath that the conference was one of the party's transmission belts. William Weiner, former treasurer of the Communist Party, testified that a subsidy of \$2,000 was paid to the Communist Party of Alabama when the conference was organized. Robert Hall has described how resolutions were prepared by the Communist Party and then adopted by the conference. James Dombrowski, executive secretary of the conference, signed a statement in March 1941, while Stalin and Hitler were allies, defending the Communist Party. And he helped launch a joint Socialist-Communist united front movement in the South in 1935. During all this time Dr. Graham was the president or honorary president of this organization. Is there no way of aiding the cause of the Negro in the South save through the Communist Party? Can anyone imagine that the Communists here wanted to improve the lot of the Negro and make him more contented in America? The Communist revolutionaries have only one object in moving amongst Negroes and that is to arouse them, to urge them on to inconsiderate action in order to produce an angry reaction in their white neighbors. Their purpose is to set Negro against white man, worker against employer, Christian against Jew, North against South, East against West, town against country. They work ceaselessly for division and disorder and chaos in our society. What is Dr. Graham doing lending the prestige of the University of North Carolina to a Red front organism working among southern Negroes? He has headed this organization for over 10 years, before the war, during the Hitler-Stalin alliance, and since the war when the whole vicious pattern of Communist disruptive activity has become known.

Now we have the crowning episode of this disquieting incident. The atomic enterprises of the Government have attracted a swarm of Red agents and American dupes eager to penetrate the dread secret of this terrible weapon. In Canada a member of Parliament and a distinguished British scientist were caught red-handed giving secrets to the Russian Embassy. It is difficult to be-

lieve such a thing could happen in America. Yet here we have been shocked at the recent disclosures as a result of which Alger Hiss is under indictment for perjury for denying under oath his connection with the supplying of secret information to Russian spies—Hiss, who sat with President Roosevelt at Yalta as one of his advisers when he was dealing with Stalin and who was, until indicted, head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Now an organization is formed called the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. Its announced purpose is to promote the co-operation of southern universities in nuclear research. And who should pop up at its head but Dr. Frank P. Graham. And immediately the question arises whether the head of this institute should be admitted to the atomic secrets. In order to protect our country on this dangerous front, the Government Atomic Energy Commission has named a security officer—Admiral John Gingrich—to investigate all persons approaching this guarded secret. Admiral Gingrich investigated Dr. Graham and reported that he should not, for security reasons, be admitted to these secrets. Then the matter went to the board headed by former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts. That board, composed of five eminent and very sober-minded citizens, also held that Graham, for security reasons, should not be allowed near the atomic secrets. I do not suppose Dr. Graham is a Communist or a Red agent, but it is disgraceful that a man in so great a position should so conduct himself that he cannot be trusted in any situation involving his country.

The facts in the case of Dr. Graham, his long record of association with Reds and Red agents and now this decision of the security officer of the Commission and the security board, cannot be ignored by the trustees or regents of the University of North Carolina. The gravity of this situation is actually increased by the fact that David Lilienthal, whose own views and sympathies have been called in question, prevailed upon this board and against the opinion of his own security officer, Admiral Gingrich, and admitted Graham to these atomic secrets.

What can we expect of the youth in our colleges when the trustees of a great American university permit these bedfellows of American Reds to preside over this institution of learning? Of what avail will all the warnings to our impressionable youth be when conduct such as Dr. Graham's is known and approved by permitting him to remain at the head of one of our leading universities supported by the taxes of the citizens of North Carolina who hate everything that Dr. Graham has been playing with these 10 years. Dr. Graham enjoys under our Constitution the great right of freedom of mind and speech. No one proposes to deprive him of it. But when he uses it to support the revolutionary activities of the most hated and condemned organization in America today, he has no right to remain at the head of a great university and use the prestige of his position to promote the designs of the

greatest enemies this country has had in its existence.

This is a State-supported institution. It is entirely probable that the people of the State do not know the truth about Dr. Graham. It is possible the members of the State legislature are not informed about it. It may be that the regents of the university are not fully informed. But there can no longer be any excuse. The university should be relieved of the incubus of this man's operations and he should be freed in order to ply his activities as the ally and front of any organization he wishes without involving the university in the deal.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HÉBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman has not told the worst part of the story yet. It developed that there was a Communist organization inside the student body of the University of North Carolina, which institution is presided over by this man Frank Graham. Everybody knows that it is the object of the Communist Party to overthrow this Government and to destroy the American way of life; yet this man who has been connected with all these Communist fronts, which have been and are now being used by the Communist Party, is now the president of a great university that has a Communist organization, an organization of members of the Communist Party, inside its student body as the records of the Committee on Un-American Activities will show.

Mr. HÉBERT. I think the gentleman also knows from his many years of activity in attacking this menace that the infiltration of the Communist line and the breaking down of our system of government and our institutions of higher education is one of the most dangerous things in this country today as exemplified by Elizabeth Bentley, who attended both Columbia University and Vassar.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for one more statement? And then I will not interrupt him further.

Mr. HÉBERT. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to say that if every American knew how recklessly our atomic secrets were being handled today they would be shocked beyond measure. This country is not safe, in my opinion, and in the opinion of Members connected with the Committee on Un-American Activities who have investigated it, for these secrets are being slipped out to our potential enemies with the ultimate purpose of destroying America.

Mr. HÉBERT. May I ask the gentleman from Mississippi if he agrees with the philosophy, thinking, reasoning, or logic, that it takes only lawyers to find unpatriotic people in this country?

Mr. RANKIN. No; I may say to the gentleman from Louisiana that such an excuse was used to dupe some of the present members of the Ways and Means Committee into keeping the gentleman from Louisiana off the Committee on Un-American Activities. If that were the law, if that rule had been adopted at the beginning of our Government, Ben-

jamin Franklin could not have served on such a committee; George Washington could not have served on it; U. S. Grant or Robert E. Lee could not have served on it; neither could Jefferson Davis or Herbert Hoover. That was one of the most stupid things I have ever known Members of Congress to do.

Mr. HÉBERT. I may say to the gentleman from Mississippi that those responsible for removing me from the committee did not have to go so far; they could have laid down the rule that only Members of the House with two eyes could be eligible for service on the committee; that would have left me out for I have only one eye.

Mr. RANKIN. This move to curtail the membership of that committee has been going on behind the Communist line for years. I am not kicking, for I will be here on the floor of the House to carry on this fight as long as I am a Member of this body; but I have never known a more stupid piece of asinine performance than that by the alleged Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee in the way they juggled their resolutions in order to cripple the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HÉBERT. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. It seems to me that the people who took the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from Louisiana off the committee were Democrats, were they not?

Mr. RANKIN. I am not surprised that the gentleman thought that was the case.

It was the hand of Esau and the voice of Jacob.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I have here in my hand an official report of the Committee on Un-American Activities in connection with Dr. Graham. It consists of four and a quarter pages of single-spaced typewritten matter. I ask unanimous consent to include it at the end of my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HÉBERT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON. I would like to have the gentleman tell us why it is that during all the years of the activities of this Un-American Activities Committee we have not been able to convict someone of subversive activity. In the State of California during the early twenties we were harassed by people of this kind. The Industrial Workers of the World were out there. They were destroying property, they were preaching violence, and they were practicing violence. We indicted some of them in my county. It was my duty to try them. We spent 3 months on it and convicted four of them, putting them in the penitentiary, where they belonged. For over 15 years we never heard one word from those kinds of people.

I wish the gentleman would tell us why it is not possible for us to take some

of these individuals who are advocating the overthrow of our Government, find a way to indict them, convict them, and put them out of the way?

Mr. HÉBERT. The gentleman from California has put his finger on a very important subject. I cannot answer the question. The Attorney General of the United States is the only one who can answer it, if he would.

During the hearings last year on the so-called Mundt-Nixon bill—this is a very enlightening thing—the Attorney General of the United States appeared before the committee and denounced communism. He gave a very fine statement; we all agreed with him, but he did not discuss the bill. So I asked the Attorney General: "Mr. Attorney General, I am very much interested in what you say, but tell us about your opinion of the bill now before us?" He replied in substance: "Oh, I cannot give an opinion now. The Department has not given an opinion." I asked him what the Department's opinion had to do with his opinion, that he was the Attorney General, and he replied in effect that he would not desire to give an opinion because the Department might be influenced by what he thought.

Are those the kind of opinions we are getting out of the Department of Justice, whether it is the law we get or what an individual thinks? We asked the Attorney General repeatedly to give us his own opinion on how to strengthen existing laws which he said were inadequate or else forward us his own bill. He said that the statutes on the books at the present time were not sufficient to successfully prosecute these people. He placed himself in the position of the doctor who said that the medicine is no good, but who refused to administer the medicine to find out whether it was any good or not. Then when we asked him and practically begged him to come up with some type of a bill that would have teeth in it, what did we get? I personally asked him to do it. Up to the end of the Eightieth Congress he did not come up with any bill on any request of the committee, though repeatedly, on many occasions, he declined the assistance of the committee and said that they had never come up with anything toward offering an effective means of combating subversive elements in this country. He repeatedly said the committee never got out an effective bill, but he failed to say that he, the Attorney General, had failed to offer any suggestions in spite of our requests.

Mr. JOHNSON. Then this is the effect of the gentleman's opinion, that after 10 years of continual investigation we have not any law on the books to effectively handle these people.

Mr. HÉBERT. In the matter of espionage, no. The laws are ineffective, according to the Attorney General. As to present laws there are the Smith Act and the Vorys Act and acts of that type, but the Attorney General claims that they are not adequate and for that reason has not made use of them. It is for the courts to rule if they are adequate enough. How can we tell if the medicine is any good unless we try it? It is his

duty to prosecute under the existing laws, and he has failed in his duty.

Mr. JOHNSON. I will accept the gentleman's word for it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Every person the Committee on Un-American Activities has cited, and that has been tried, has been convicted. Today they are trying a group of Communists in New York for attempting the overthrow of this Government, and the Communists are picketing the court. They even sent down thousands of people here the other day to try to influence Congress, in order to bring about the intimidation of the courts of New York.

We uncovered the greatest spy ring in history in the Hiss case and exposed a group that was perpetrating treason at a time when our boys were dying by the thousands on every battle front in the world. What was our reward? It was called a red herring.

Mr. HEBERT. To continue with the gentleman from California, let us take the so-called Hiss-Chambers affair. It is perfectly obvious to a schoolboy that either Hiss or Chambers was lying. One or the other had to be a liar, and perjury before a congressional committee is a crime. It is a crime to lie before a congressional committee. What did the Attorney General or the Department of Justice do, with that absolute crime staring them in the face? It was not the responsibility of the committee to determine which one of the two was lying. That was the responsibility of the Department of Justice, the enforcement agency, the prosecuting agency. And, with that crime produced in full view, with the corpus delicti at their feet, they refused to do anything about it. It took a civil action in Federal court to finally bring about an indictment of one of the two men. If Hiss had not filed civil action against Chambers, nothing at all would have been done. As a matter of fact the Department of Justice has done nothing yet about perjury before the Un-American Activities Committee. Hiss is under indictment for alleged perjury before the New York grand jury which indicted him and not for alleged perjury before the Committee on Un-American Activities.

JANUARY 22, 1949.

A check of the files, records, and publications of the Committee on Un-American Activities has revealed the following information concerning Frank P. Graham:

Letterheads dated September 22, 1939, January 17, 1940, and May 26, 1940, as well as the Daily Worker of March 18, 1939, page 2, reveal that Frank P. Graham was a member of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. This affiliation is also shown by a leaflet, Citizens Rally, which was held by that organization on April 13, 1940, at Carnegie Hall, New York City.

The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom was established on Lincoln's birthday, 1939, with the announced purpose of preservation and extension of democracy and intellectual freedom. Its establishment was featured on page 1 of the Daily Worker. (Daily Worker, February 13, 1939.) In Report 2277, dated June 25, 1942,

the Special Committee on Un-American Activities found that the line of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom has fluctuated in complete harmony with the line of the Communist Party. The organization was again cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in Report 1311 of March 29, 1944, as a Communist front which defended Communist teachers.

A letterhead of March 15, 1940, and the letterhead of the Fourth Annual Conference, Hotel Annapolis, Washington, D. C., March 2-3, 1940, lists Frank P. Graham as a sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The program of the Fifth National Conference of this organization, held at the President Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., March 29-30, 1941, lists Frank Porter Graham as a sponsor.

Of this organization, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities stated: "Numerous witnesses who have appeared before our committee have given testimony indicating that the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is a Communist-dominated front. In particular . . . the testimony of Humberto Galeani . . . that the Communist Party, of which he was once a member, assigned him to work in the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and that there was no doubt about the party's complete control of the organization." (Report 2277 of June 25, 1942, p. 13.)

The organization was again cited as one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States in the committee's report of March 29, 1944. The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Clark in lists furnished by him for use of the Loyalty Review Board. (See press releases of the U. S. Civil Service Commission dated May 28, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)

Frank P. Graham was a member of the Committee of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, according to a letterhead of February 21, 1938, and was one of those who signed this organization's petition to lift the arms embargo as shown by the Daily Worker of April 8, 1938 (p. 4). New Masses, January 5, 1937 (p. 31), discloses that he was a general committee member of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, medical bureau.

In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations . . . such as . . . American Friends of Spanish Democracy. (Rept. 1311 of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944, p. 82.)

Frank P. Graham has been affiliated with the American League for Peace and Democracy as a signer of a statement on the international situation which that organization issued. (See New Masses, March 15, 1938, p. 19.) According to a letterhead of May 18, 1938, and another of June 11, 1938, and the Daily Worker of April 8, 1938 (p. 2), he was a sponsor of the Easter drive of the China Aid Council of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

The American League for Peace and Democracy has been cited as a Communist front organization in three reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities: reports of January 3, 1940; June 25, 1942; and March 29, 1944. The league was established in 1937 as successor to the American League Against War and Fascism, and was designed to conceal Communist control, in accordance with the new tactics of the Communist International. (Attorney General Francis Biddle, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 88, part 6, p. 7443.) The American League for Peace and Democracy has been cited as subversive

and Communist by the present Attorney General. (Press releases of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, dated May 28, 1948, and September 21, 1948, respectively.)

A folder of the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, which was issued in 1942, names Frank P. Graham as one of the prominent American educators who favored Presidential clemency for Earl Browder.

When Earl Browder (then general secretary, Communist Party) was in Atlanta Penitentiary serving a sentence involving his fraudulent passports, the Communist Party's front which agitated for his release was known as the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder. . . . Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the few outstanding women leaders of the Communist Party in this country, headed it. (Report 1311, Special Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944.) The Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder was cited as a Communist organization by Attorney General Francis Biddle. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 88, part 6, p. 7446.)

The affiliation of Frank P. Graham with the Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo as a representative individual is shown by a booklet, These Americans Say, page 7. The Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as one of a number of front organizations, set up during the Spanish Civil War by the Communist Party . . . through which the party carried on a great deal of agitation. (Report 1311, March 29, 1944, pp. 137-138.)

According to Equal Justice, publication of the International Labor Defense, Frank P. Graham sent greetings to the National Conference of the International Labor Defense. (Equal Justice, July 1939, p. 4.)

The International Labor Defense was cited by Attorney General Francis Biddle as the legal arm of the Communist Party. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 88, part 6, p. 7446.) The organization has been cited as a Communist front in three reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities: reports of January 3, 1940; June 25, 1942; and March 29, 1944. The organization has been cited as subversive and classified as Communist by the present Attorney General. (See press release of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, dated May 28, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)

Frank P. Graham, according to a letterhead of July 6, 1938, was a national sponsor of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. A letterhead of the Michigan Chapter, dated February 2, 1939, also reveals that he sponsored this organization. The Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in Report 1311, dated March 29, 1944. (See paragraph 2 on page 2 of this memorandum concerning the Spanish relief organizations.)

The Prospectus and Review, page 3, of the Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain discloses that Frank P. Graham supported the Conference to Lift the Embargo. When it was the policy of the Communist Party to organize much of its main propaganda around the civil war in Spain, this Communist lawyers' front organization supported the movement. (Report 1311 of March 29, 1944, Special Committee on Un-American Activities.)

Frank P. Graham, according to Soviet Russia Today, February 1943 (p. 34), sponsored the Soviet Russia Today dinner which celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army. The publication, Soviet Russia Today, has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in two reports—reports of June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

A letterhead of February 7, 1946, a letterhead of June 4, 1947, an official report of the organization, and an announcement of

the third meeting, April 19-21, 1942, at Nashville, Tenn., reveal that Frank P. Graham was honorary president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. An official report of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare lists Frank P. Graham as chairman, and the program of the conference held in Birmingham, Ala., November 20-23, 1938, reveals that he delivered the opening address. The Call to the Second Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Chattanooga, Tenn., April 14-16, 1940, reveals that Frank P. Graham participated in that conference. According to a letterhead dated August 13, 1940, Frank P. Graham sponsored the League of Young Southerners, Youth Division, Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Frank P. Graham was one of the signers of a statement issued by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which appeared in the Daily Worker of May 29, 1947, page 5.

In a report on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare dated June 16, 1947, the Committee on Un-American Activities found: "The most conclusive proof of Communist domination of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is to be found in the organization's strict and unvarying conformance to the line of the Communist Party in the field of foreign policy. It is also clear indication of the fact that the real purpose of the organization was not human welfare in the South, but rather to serve as a convenient vehicle in support of the current Communist Party line" (p. 8). The Southern Conference for Human Welfare had previously been cited as a Communist-front organization by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in Report 1311 of March 29, 1944.

It is noted that Frank P. Graham was one of the signers of a statement issued by 87 American liberals which includes an attack on the Communist Party of the United States. This statement appeared in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 93, part 11, pages A2459-A2460.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FOULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILLS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until Monday next, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 547. An act to continue through September 30, 1949, certain authority conferred on the President by section 2 of Public Law 295, Eightieth Congress, regarding voluntary agreements and plans.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 59 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Monday, February 7, 1949, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

161. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a report on claims paid during the calendar year 1948 under the Federal Tort Claims Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

162. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the Eighteenth Quarterly Report on Contract Settlement, covering the period October 1 through December 31, 1948; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

163. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$9,274,500 for the legislative branch, Architect of the Capitol (H. Doc. No. 54); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

164. A letter from the Chairman, Munitions Board, transmitting the semiannual report on the stock-piling program and a confidential statistical supplement; to the Committee on Armed Services.

165. A letter from the Administrator, War Assets Administration, transmitting the quarterly progress report of the War Assets Administration for the period October-December 1948; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

166. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employee Salary Act of 1948, to remove the present limitation on the compensation of certain officers and employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. KERR: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 136. Joint resolution making a further appropriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 14). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LYLE: Committee on Rules. House Concurrent Resolution 22. Concurrent resolution suspending legislative budget until May 1, 1949; without amendment (Rept. No. 15). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 66. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Public Lands to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 16). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MADDEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 75. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction; without amendment (Rept. No. 17). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 2269. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code (Crimes and Criminal Procedure) to make unlawful the transportation or importation of false and defamatory statements designed to arouse intergroup conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 2270. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code (Crimes and Criminal Procedure) to make unlawful the transportation or importation of false and defamatory statements designed to arouse intergroup conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAWSON:

H. R. 2271. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code (Crimes and Criminal Procedure) to make unlawful the transportation or importation of false and defamatory statements designed to arouse intergroup conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 2272. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code (Crimes and Criminal Procedure) to make unlawful the transportation or importation of false and defamatory statements designed to arouse intergroup conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 2273. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code (Crimes and Criminal Procedure) to make unlawful the transportation or importation of false and defamatory statements designed to arouse intergroup conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PICKETT:

H. R. 2274. A bill to amend section 5 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 654); to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 2275. A bill to amend section 4 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 654); to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 2276. A bill to encourage better management of privately owned forest land and to increase the efficient production, processing, marketing, and utilization of forest products through making available technical services and assistance to forest owners, operators of wood-using industries, and consumers of forest products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. R. 2277. A bill to amend the Canal Zone Code to provide for a minimum wage; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 2278. A bill to extend the statute of limitations with respect to suits by certain immigrant inspectors and employees for extra pay for Sunday and holiday services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALSH:

H. R. 2279. A bill to authorize the allocation of funds to Grant County, Ind., for payment of one-half the cost of a certain bridge across the Mississinewa River in Grant County, Ind., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN:

H. R. 2280. A bill to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act with reference to the general powers of Commodity Credit Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 2281. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to effect the payment of certain claims against the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 2282. A bill to make certain Government-owned facilities available for international broadcasting in the furtherance of

authorized programs of the Department of State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN of Georgia:

H. R. 2283. A bill to provide for the construction of the Hartwell Reservoir on the Savannah River, S. C. and Ga.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H. R. 2284. A bill to authorize the Federal Security Administrator to assist the States in the development of community recreation programs for the people of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 2285. A bill to amend title 17 of the United States Code, entitled "Copyrights," with respect to relaxation of provisions governing copyright of foreign works; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H. R. 2286. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to announce the parity price of milk and to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to immediately announce the support price of milk; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COMBS:

H. R. 2287. A bill to provide assistance for local school agencies in providing educational opportunities for children on Federal reservations or in defense areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 2288. A bill authorizing the construction of certain public works at Hubbell, Nebr., for flood control; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2289. A bill authorizing the construction of certain public works at Beatrice, Nebr., for flood control; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2290. A bill to provide for cooperation by the Smithsonian Institution with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States for continuing paleontological investigations in areas which will be flooded by the construction of Government dams; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. DOUGLAS:

H. R. 2291. A bill to provide more adequate and effective rent control until June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. R. 2292. A bill to provide that enlisted personnel of the Fleet Reserve and the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve who served in World War I or World War II or both be entitled to receive reserve or retired pay as provided in the Navy Appropriations Act of July 1, 1922, on the basis of enlisted service actually rendered; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 2293. A bill to restore the status quo in respect of certain employment taxes and social-security benefits pending action by Congress on extended social-security coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FERNANDEZ:

H. R. 2294. A bill to vest title to the Laguna project lands in the pueblo of Laguna of the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 2295. A bill granting exemption from income tax in the case of retirement pensions and annuities of Government employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRANGER:

H. R. 2296. A bill to amend and supplement the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653); to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. R. 2297. A bill to provide for the construction of a veterans' hospital in Broome County, N. Y.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HARVEY:

H. R. 2298. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in wildlife-restoration projects, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 2299. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

H. R. 2300. A bill to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union as a State; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 2301. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 2302. A bill granting to veterans of World War I and their widows and dependent children pensions equivalent to the pensions granted to veterans of the war with Spain and their widows and dependent children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2303. A bill to amend the Public Health Act to provide for research and investigation with respect to the cause, prevention, and treatment of multiple sclerosis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 2304. A bill to raise the minimum wage rate; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 2305. A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to reconvey to the Helena Chamber of Commerce certain described parcels of land situated in the city of Helena, Mont.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2306. A bill providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

H. R. 2307. A bill to provide for the construction of a post office at Dassel, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 2308. A bill to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 2309. A bill to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 so as to authorize the payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2310. A bill to adjust the rates of pension and compensation payable under the laws and regulations administered by the Veterans' Administration on the basis of the cost of living in the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2311. A bill establishing a presumption of service-connected disability in the case of disease or injury existing within 5 years after discharge from service in the armed forces during the present war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2312. A bill to provide for the sale of certain submarginal lands owned by the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 2313. A bill to suspend certain import taxes on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2314. A bill to amend the act of December 5, 1945, entitled "An Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the war with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2315. A bill to amend the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act to provide

a secondary market for farm loans made under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 2316. A bill relating to compensation for veterans of World War II who have a service-contracted or a service-aggravated tuberculosis condition; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2317. A bill to permit any veteran of both world wars to elect to have his service in World War I counted as service in World War II for the purpose of determining eligibility for certain benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2318. A bill to increase to \$1,500 the income limitation upon the payment of compensation under the act of June 23, 1934, to widows without children, and to children, of World War I veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 2319. A bill to increase the salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 2320. A bill to increase the salaries of assistant superintendents in the Metropolitan Police force; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 2321. A bill to extend the coverage of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system under voluntary agreements to employees of State and local governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2322. A bill to provide pay increases for employees of the Federal Government and of the District of Columbia municipal government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2323. A bill to amend the Social Security Act so as to provide the same benefits for husbands and widowers under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system as are provided for wives and widows; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 2324. A bill to terminate certain wartime and other excise-tax rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 2325. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MARSALIS:

H. R. 2326. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GRANGER:

H. R. 2327. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. R. 2328. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mrs. BOSONE:

H. R. 2329. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CARROLL:

H. R. 2330. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming:

H. R. 2331. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HILL:

H. R. 2332. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MILES:

H. R. 2333. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 2334. A bill to grant the consent of the United States to the upper Colorado River Basin compact; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER:

H. R. 2335. A bill to extend the date for application for terminal-leave bonds; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. POTTER:

H. R. 2336. A bill to authorize the Maritime Commission to convert certain vessels to types suitable for use on the Great Lakes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 2337. A bill to provide for an examination and survey of the rivers of the New England States to further the program for the generation of electric energy in such States; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. R. 2338. A bill to extend the maximum-hours provisions of section 207, title 29, United States Code, to employees of common carriers by railroad; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 2339. A bill providing for the construction of a railroad connecting the existing railroad system serving the United States and Canada and terminating at Prince George, British Columbia, Canada, with the railroad system serving Alaska and terminating at Fairbanks, Alaska; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 2340. A bill for the purpose of erecting a Federal building in Enumclaw, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2341. A bill for the purpose of erecting a Federal building in Kirkland, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2342. A bill for the purpose of erecting a Federal building in Gig Harbor, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WEICHEL:

H. R. 2343. A bill to authorize medical and hospital service for those employed in the maritime service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H. J. Res. 137. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. J. Res. 138. Joint resolution for the authorization of a special contribution by the United States to the United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BRAMBLETT:

H. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution making available certain funds for relief of farmers in storm-stricken areas; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution to provide for a suitable and adequate system of timber access roads to and in the forests of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. J. Res. 141. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 142. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the

United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEICHEL:

H. J. Res. 143. Joint resolution to authorize vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes during the period from March 15 to December 15, 1949, inclusive; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WHITE of California:

H. J. Res. 144. Joint resolution making available certain funds for relief of farmers in storm-stricken areas; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LANE:

H. J. Res. 145. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLLINGER:

H. Res. 79. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate and study the spread between the prices received by producers of goods and commodities and the prices paid by consumers; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. Res. 80. Resolution requesting the Secretary of National Defense to transmit to the House a report with respect to the progress which is being made in carrying on the national defense program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the Federal Livestock Disease Research Laboratory; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to effect legislation which will enable the Civil Aeronautics Administration to prohibit the taking off of aircraft from airports during periods of poor visibility; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to funds for the Joint Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Republic of Mexico; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to reconsider the closing of the airfield at Kearney, Nebr.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to continue a plan of expansion of local-service air transportation facilities as recommended by the President's Air Policy Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COOPER:

H. R. 2344. A bill for the relief of Charles W. Miles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 2345. A bill for the relief of Louis J. Waline; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2346. A bill for the relief of Guy Albert Wheaton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2347. A bill for the relief of P. S. Cook Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H. R. 2348. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Alice Dalton; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GORSKI of Illinois:

H. R. 2349. A bill for the relief of Col. Wlodzimierz Onacewicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEONARD W. HALL:

H. R. 2350. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marion M. Martin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2351. A bill for the relief of Allen L. Sherwood; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARVEY:

H. R. 2352. A bill for the relief of Roy Durbin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H. R. 2353. A bill for the relief of Joel W. Atkinson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2354. A bill for the relief of William F. Thomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 2355. A bill for the relief of Anna Der A. Wing Jee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 2356. A bill granting to Frank S. Howell certain pay and allowances for his travel from the Philippine Islands to the United States following his discharge from the Army in such islands in 1900; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 2357. A bill for the relief of Lazar Gartenstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2358. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Blasco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIEHLMAN (by request):

H. R. 2359. A bill for the relief of the estate of Robert W. Listman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER (by request):

H. R. 2360. A bill for the relief of Theodore Papachristopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

40. By Mr. ELSTON: Petition of 160 residents of Cincinnati, Ohio, urging an amendment to the Selective Service Act which would grant exemption from the draft to graduates of the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point; to the Committee on Armed Services.

41. By the SPEAKER: Petition of manager, Local 62, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor law and restoration of the Wagner labor-regulations law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

42. Also, petition of manager, Local 62, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enactment of legislation for a \$1 Federal legal minimum wage; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

43. Also, petition of the clerk of the Common Council, city of South Bend, Ind., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the resolution entitled "General Pulaski's Memorial Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.